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TREE PLANTING IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE Biblical prophecy "He shall make the desert to blossom as the rose" seems in fair way of fulfillment in Central Asia, under Russian control. It is a region that was once densely covered with trees and famous throughout Asia for its fertility. This fertility the Russian engineer is attempting to gradually restore, and he is seconded in his efforts by the Englishman, working from the south. Wherever stations are established in the Quetta District, Engineering tells us, trees, flowers, and vegetables are planted, and the same is the case with the new Russian settlements along the course of the Transcaspian Railway and the Oxus River. Of the two, the Russians have been more systematic, and have spent considerably more money. This is due to the interest taken in the matter by General Annenkov, who is a born founder of colonies, and takes as much interest in all that appertains to the Transcaspian settlements as Robinson Crusoe did in his "desert island." At a recent meeting at St. Petersburg, General Annenkov gave an account of some of his operations in this direction. He admitted very frankly that the tree-planting of the last three years had not been altogether a success, many imported trees and shrubs having perished, but experience had shown what would and would not thrive, and seeds were being obtained from various parts of the world that would thrive in the sandy soil of the Kara Kum, exposed to the widest possible variations of heat and cold, or in the irrigated clayey expanses of the Merv, Tejend and Atak oases. Meanwhile the Russian authorities are looking well after the local flora. Orders have been given that no bushes are to be cut down within 10 miles of the line, and that the existing forests of saxaul are to be preserved. Saxaul is a kind of heavy extremely knotted bristly wood, attaining a forest growth in places, and provides most of the fuel hitherto used in the country. It grows readily in sand, which it moreover serves to bind together by its long trailing clumsy roots. Plantations of this are to be made along the line, with camel thorn and other native bushes that thrive well, and it is expected that in time there will be not only a sufficient growth of vegetation to protect the line, but also provide shelter for weaker trees and bushes of foreign origin. The use of oil refuse from Baku, which is becoming common in Russian households, will further aid in the restoration of the soil by the preservation of timber hitherto used for fuel.

THE British Navy is having the same difficulties in procuring guns for its naval vessels that we are familiar with in connection with our new navy. If our Naval Ordnance Bureau is "as slow as cold molasses," as one naval officer said to us, the English experts seem to be no better. Twenty guns were delivered to the Admiralty in 1887-8, when a delivery at the average rate of sixty-eight annually is required. The First Lord last August said that eighty-one guns of over 9-in. calibre were required to complete the naval programme; since then only eleven have been delivered. Nor is this the worst of it. There are dismal suspicions that the heavy guns have the same faults as those in which the jockey summed up the deficiencies of the horse he owned; he could not be caught when he was wanted, and he was good for nothing when he was caught. The failure of big guns on both sides of the channel as the result of our race to secure the best target weapons, is, says the Admiralty Gazette, "beginning to be admitted." Continuing, it says: "We borrowed the French plans, and after a few additions, then thought to be very smartly abstracted from the unfortunate rifled ordnance competitors, these, after wasting six or seven years, were dismissed with an empty War Office shell a-piece, and the happy arrangement thus arrived at by the O. S. Committee was named 'The Woolwich System.' Upon this unmechanical plan, notwithstanding the Admiralty objections, our now discredited muzzle-loaders were accordingly rifled. So infatuated were the committee with their troublesome bantling that they engrafted its prominent defects upon our new costly breechloaders, which

are being built up by means of heating, shrinkage and wedging, and then subjected to the old ordeal of the gaining rifle twist, to which uniform rifling is added, to lessen its injurious defects. The failure of such an extraordinary combination can be no longer ignored, nor can we wonder at the sad results. * * * So far as we can ascertain, it does not appear that a single 10-inch gun has successfully passed the necessary ordeal of proof and further experiment. We have not, however, heard that any other of these guns has succeeded in blowing its muzzle end clean off since this suicidal performance was effected by a 10-inch gun about six months since. The very costly 111-ton gun appears to be so weak in its joints as to have already dropped more than an inch at the muzzle! Such early decrepitude indicates that, were another full charge or two fired, the failing monster would be in *extremis*, as, unfortunately for the prolongation of its life, its upper side would heat more quickly than the lower on discharge, and hence its earthward bend would increase to its certain destruction."

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT E. C. BROOKS, 8th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Yates, Dak., is East on a few weeks' leave.

CAPTAIN CHARLES WHEATON, U. S. A., retired, is residing at 211 Twenty-fourth street, Detroit, Mich.

COLONEL T. G. BAYLOR, U. S. A., who recently sailed for Europe, is due at Carlsbad, Austria, next week.

LIEUTENANT P. P. POWELL, 9th U. S. Cavalry, on leave from Fort McKinney, Wyo., is visiting at Easton, Md.

CAPTAIN JAMES CHESTER, 3d U. S. Artillery, has arrived in Scotland and will visit friends in and near Aberdeen.

LIEUTENANT J. E. WILSON, 5th U. S. Infantry, one of this year's graduates, has joined for duty at Fort Davis, Texas.

LIEUTENANT E. T. C. RICHMOND, 2d U. S. Artillery, on leave from Fort Trumbull, Conn., is at Morgetown, Va.

LIEUTENANT J. R. RICHARDS, 4th U. S. Cav., of Ft. Verde, Ariz., will spend August and part of September on leave.

GENERAL A. W. GREENLY, U. S. A., returned to Washington early in the week from a visit to Boston and New York.

LIEUTENANT J. E. SAWYER, 5th U. S. Artillery, is expected home from Potsdam, Germany, towards the middle of August.

LIEUTENANT C. R. EDWARDS, 23d U. S. Infantry, and bride, travelling in Europe, are expected to return home on a trip through Michigan.

LIEUTENANT W. N. P. DARROW, 4th U. S. Artillery, was to leave Fort Monroe, Va., the latter part of this week, to be absent for a month.

LIEUTENANT C. J. T. CLARKE, 10th U. S. Infantry, was expected to rejoin at Fort Marcy, N. M., this week from a fortnight's visit to San Antonio.

LIEUTENANT G. A. CORNISH, 15th U. S. Infantry, recruiting officer at Memphis, Tenn., left that city early in the week to be absent about ten days.

LIEUTENANT A. D. ANDREWS, 5th U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Andrews have returned to Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., from a short sojourn at Massena, New York.

MAJOR ALEXANDER SHARP, paymaster, U. S. A., to whose military services we briefly referred last week, was duly retired for age on Monday of this week, July 29.

CAPTAIN D. M. TAYLOR, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., is a recent visitor to the State Camp at Peekskill, and from there goes to other camps for the purpose of "takin' notes."

CAPTAIN JOSEPH HALE and Lieut. Philip Reade, U. S. A., are expected to arrive at the State rifle range, Camp Douglas, Wisconsin, early next week, and will remain there until Aug. 13.

GENERAL F. T. DENT, U. S. A., and Mrs. Dent are in Denver, Colo., where they will make their future home, as their youngest son, Mr. Sidney Dent, has settled there in the practice of the law.

COLONEL WM. LUDLOW, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was a guest at the Colonade Hotel, Philadelphia, early in the week, on his way to Detroit from Long Island, where his family is summering.

In relieving Lieut. Wm. Lassiter, 16th Inf., from duty as quartermaster of the regiment, Col. Blunt takes the occasion to express his appreciation for the efficiency and energy shown by him in the discharge of the duties during the past four years. Lieut. Thos. C. Woodbury has succeeded him.

A MILWAUKEE despatch, referring to the approaching G. A. R. Encampment, says: "Gen. Warner, the National Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army, will be a lion here during his stay. Next to Gen. Warner, the guest of the week to receive most attention and honor will be Gen. Sherman, whose reception here will be one of the grandest in all his experience."

COLONEL LEWIS MERRILL, U. S. A., is a recent guest at the Rynd, St. Paul.

GENERAL CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, U. S. A., will spend the month of August on leave with his family.

CAPTAIN S. M. MILLS, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., on Wednesday from a week's vacation.

LIEUTENANT J. D. NICKERSON, 17th U. S. Inf., of Fort D. A. Russell, will spend a portion of the winter abroad.

CAPTAIN C. A. COOLIDGE, 7th U. S. Infantry, had a busy week of it at Bellevue, Neb., as captain of the Platte rifle team.

LIEUTENANT A. W. PERRY, 9th U. S. Cavalry, has returned to Fort Leavenworth from a tour of duty in the Indian Territory.

LIEUTENANT C. F. PARKER, 2d U. S. Artillery, now at Fort Adams, R. I., will go abroad in October next to spend the winter.

CAPTAIN S. Q. ROBINSON, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, on leave from Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., is visiting at Marquette, Mich.

LIEUTENANT C. P. ELLIOTT, 4th U. S. Cav., is in command of Fort Myer, Va., during the absence of the cavalry troops at Mount Gretna, Pa.

CAPTAIN G. G. LOTT, 11th U. S. Inf., has now got settled at Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., and is well pleased with his new post and command.

CAPTAIN J. G. MACADAMS, 2d U. S. Cav., of Fort McMinn, is in San Francisco awaiting retirement, having been found disabled for active service.

COMMANDER JOHN S. POWER, of Post 580, G. A. R., Newtown, L. I., has been appointed an aide-de-camp on the staff of Commander-in-Chief Warner of Missouri.

J. C. WHITTAKER, the ex-cadet and hero of the ear-splitting episode of several years ago, has, it is stated, been elected principal of the Colored Graded School in Sumter, S. C.

The engagement of Mrs. Evelyn G. Munson, of Baltimore, Md., to Capt. James Regan, 9th Inf., is announced. The wedding is to take place in the latter part of September.

CAPTAIN J. R. MYRICK and Lieuts. Charles Sellmer, B. H. Randolph, Wilbur Loveridge and C. A. Bennett, 3d U. S. Art., arrived at Fort Monroe, Va., this week for a few weeks' heavy artillery practice.

MRS. HENRY, wife of Col. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., having recovered somewhat from her illness during her stay at Bellevue, Neb., has gone to Clifton Springs, N. Y., where she will remain during the summer.

A CAMP of sons of veterans, to be named in honor of Gen. George C. Strong, U. S. A., who died July 30, 1892, of wounds received at Fort Wagner, S. C., is to be organized in Brooklyn in connection with Geo. C. Strong Post 534, G. A. R.

GENERAL A. G. BRACKETT, U. S. A., contributes to the *Iowa State Register* a letter in memory of Major-Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, in which he says: "It is a question whether any Iowan has ever done as much for the fame of the State as General Curtis."

2d LIEUTENANT HAMPTON M. ROACH, 1st Inf., who narrowly escaped the loss of his commission through his failure to notify the proper authority of his whereabouts until within a few days before it would have been necessary to drop him as a deserter, has, by orders this week, been granted sick leave to cover the period of absence without leave, and on Sept. 1 will report for instruction at the Fort Leavenworth Cavalry and Infantry School.

LIEUTENANT GUY CARLETON, 2d U. S. Cavalry, who has recently completed a tour at the College of Texas, was, before leaving, highly complimented by the Board of Directors who, among other kind words, said: "In taking leave of Lieut. Carleton we tender to him assurances of our continued good will and most earnest desire for his future welfare and success; and we commend him to the colonel commanding the 2d Cavalry for his ability as an officer and his soldierly conduct during his entire term of service at this college."

A CORRESPONDENT at the recent militia camp at Fort Washington, Md., says: "Just as Lieut. Henry R. Lemly, U. S. A., adjutant, brought the whole brigade to a 'Present arms!' and rode forward to turn the command over to the General, the band struck up a lively air and stuck to it with frightful persistency. The men were equal to the occasion however. Gen. Ordway and Adj't. Lemly stood facing each other immovable in their saddles. The men and officers maintained their positions with the rigidity of statues, and when the band ceased the interrupted proceedings continued where they had broken off."

THE Vancouver *Independent* of July 24 says: "Lieut. W. A. Nichols, 2d Inf., is in Seattle visiting his father-in-law Col. Haller, retired.....Col. T. M. Anderson, 14th Inf., with his family, have arrived home from the East after a month's absence.....Capt. H. G. Sharpe, C. S., has been ordered to Vancouver Barracks to relieve Capt. C. A. Woodruff, who goes to San Francisco. Capt. Woodruff has been a most popular officer in this department, and his scholarly attainments have made him well known and highly respected in civic circles. The whole people of Oregon and Washington will regret his departure, and join in hoping that his hues will be cast in pleasant places in the future."

THE New York correspondent of the London *Engineering* says: "In sending Mr. Lincoln to England, that wise soldier statesman at the head of our nation has evinced great wisdom, for he is not only the son of our most distinguished President, whose name is synonymous with freedom, but possesses a rare individuality of his own, and that foresight which was a distinguishing mark of his great father. An army officer of great distinction told the writer that Mr. Robert Lincoln was the best Secretary of War he had ever transacted business with, seeming always to be prepared for any emergency that arose. Men in his position can do much to render nations thoroughly in accord, and England may surely rely on his efforts in this direction."

OUR FIGHTING CAPACITY.

GEN. KING ON THE COMPARATIVE VALOR OF NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN TROOPS.

In his address at Orange, N. J., on Memorial Day, Gen. Horatio C. King, in speaking of the frequent assertion that the Southern troops exceeded their Northern brethren in valor, said:

"It is sometimes claimed that the valor of the Southern was superior to that of the Northern soldier. I do not know upon what grounds this claim is based. Fighting on interior lines and generally upon grounds of their own choosing our opponents had frequent success. So long as they remained on the soil where ninety-nine-hundredths of the people were friendly to them they necessarily possessed superior facilities for information of which they were quick to take advantage. But when they came upon Northern soil, whether in small or large parties, the tables were turned and they were invariably defeated and compelled to retire. The gallant charge of Pickett's Division was surpassed by the heroic charge of the Sixth Corps on Marye's Heights; and no braver or more desperate fighting was ever done by any troops than by the Army of the Potomac under Burnside in the unfortunate first battle at Fredericksburg. The battles of the Wilderness exhibited a pluck and endurance unsurpassed in history. The 'Bloody Angle' at Spottsylvania is immortalized in the annals of war, for there the bullets fell like hail until the very trees were mown down and hell itself seemed to have usurped the fair fields of the mother of Presidents.

"Can the South furnish a parallel to the charges at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, or the fierce assault at Wagner, when the gallant Shaw was buried deep under the bodies of his brave negroes, whom the rebels, yea, and many Northern men, declared could not be made to fight? It is said that Gen. Hooker early in the war insisted that he had never seen a dead cavalryman, but he saw plenty of them at Brandy Station, and the reckless daring of Colonel Kinley, of the Pennsylvania Cavalry, at Front Royal, and Farnsworth at Gettysburg is as worthy of an epic as was the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava.

"I do not mean to underrate the valor of the men who contested the ground with us for four long years. They were Americans, and it goes without saying that they were brave and enduring. On the fields of Mexico, North and South won equal honor, and should a foreign war ever come (and God grant to avert all war from this nation!) the united North and South will be invincible. The Southern soldier was more impulsive, more excitable, more fiery, if you please, but the Northern combatant, it always seemed to me, had equal courage and better staying qualities. Was there ever another such exhibition of persistency as that exhibited by the indomitable and immortal Grant and the Army of the Potomac in the march by the left flank from the Rapidan to the James? The attempt to reach Richmond by the direct route met with daily repulse and with an unprecedented slaughter that would have disheartened any other army in the world. It is estimated that 90,000 men were placed *hors de combat* in this terrible march (the returns were incomplete), and the officers whose ability was never questioned counselled a withdrawal after Spottsylvania. But the clarion notes of Grant: 'We'll fight it out on this line if it takes all summer!' revived the disheartened, and the Army pushed its way to the James River, depleted in numbers, but unimpaired in *morale* and *esprit de corps*—as noble a body of men as ever bore arms in the defense of liberty and of the right. God bless the Army of the Potomac; yea, and all the Armies of the United States, for there can be no invidious comparisons in a struggle in which all were inspired with the same high purpose and did their whole duty as men and patriots."

RHODE ISLAND CINCINNATI.

At the annual meeting of the Rhode Island State Society of the Cincinnati, held, pursuant to law, in the Senate Chamber of the State House, Newport, R. I., on July 4, Brigadier-General Léonide Prevost de Sansac, Marquis de Traversay, of the Russian Cavalry, now stationed in Kalisch, Poland, was admitted, on his application, an hereditary member. The Marquis is a distinguished officer in the Russian Service and has been decorated several times. His grandfather, Jean Baptiste Prevost de Sansac, Marquis de Traversay, an original member of the Cincinnati in France, belonged to the ancient French nobility, and in the War of the American Revolution served on the coast of the United States and at the siege of Yorktown as a capitaine de vaisseau in the French Navy. Subsequently he commanded the frigate *l'Active* in the squadron of M. le Vicomte de Pontevès-Gien, which came to Boston Harbor in September, 1789. Four commandants of ships in this squadron were original members of the Order, and one of them, the Marquis de la Galissonnière, gave an entertainment to the Massachusetts Cincinnati on board his ship, the *Leopard*, 74, and received them with a salute of thirteen guns. Soon afterwards the Massachusetts members returned the compliment by a dinner at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in Boston.

Not long afterwards, while the French squadron was still in port, President Washington arrived in Boston on his Eastern tour. The Massachusetts Cincinnati, accompanied by the Marquis de Traversay and the other French members, formally waited on him and presented an address to which due response was made. In 1790 the Czarina of Russia, Catherine II., applied through the Prince of Nassau-Siegen to Louis XVI. for the services of several officers of the French Army and Navy. The Marquis de Traversay was designated and entered the Russian Navy in the spring of 1791, and being prevented by the Reign of Terror inaugurated in 1793 from returning to France, remained permanently in the Russian service, in which he greatly distinguished himself, particularly in action against the Turks, and rose eventually to be Admiral and Minister of the Marine and Member of the Council of States. His son, the late Marquis, became a Vice Admiral in the Russian Navy, but the grandson, the present member, preferred a military career.

Another hereditary member in the Rhode Island State Society of the Cincinnati, Sous Lieutenant Hans Ludwiz, Count Von Stedingk, of the 2d Regt. Royal Life Guards of Sweden, was admitted last

year as an hereditary member, as great grandson and oldest lineal descendant of Field Marshal Curt Bogislaus, Count Von Stedingk of Sweden, an original member of the Cincinnati in France, by reason of having served as a Colonel in the French Army under Count d'Estang at the siege of Savannah, where he was badly wounded in the unsuccessful assault of Oct. 9, 1779.

The annual dinner, on July 4, was held in the Ocean House, Newport. The Honorable Nathaniel Greene, President of the R. I. State Society, now in his 81st year, presided, with the Governor of the State and Mayor of the city as guests. The usual 13 toasts were given and responded to.

A MODERN INSTANCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

WHAT profession or what body of gentlemen have a clearer right to generous gratification over the admirable performance of every duty upon which they can be ordered than our Army officers? Their names are synonyms of honor and efficiency. In efficiency or neglect of duty on the part of a citizen may forbid success or slowly lead to failure; but in the Army it promises punishment, and the thought of punishment to a gentleman is excruciating. Not only is duty on which we are ordered almost universally well done, but when the impossible is demanded and volunteers are invited to go down to death, so that peradventure a few may be saved, as if by fire, the response has always equalled the demand, and the roll call was not only full but overflowing.

And there is now a call for volunteers. Death has to be met, but no one will be ordered to meet it. Women and children are to suffer after the dead are buried out of sight and out of mind. But is it among the duties of soldiers to think of women and children?

That is the question. After the admirable manner of Mark Twain we may ask whether it is nobler in man to let women and children be the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune or take up arms against such a sea of troubles and by organizing end them? What are widows and orphans to us so long as they are not ours, but only our comrades? Or why should we envy those officers who have stood by these distressed people for the last ten years and by stinting themselves paid evidently more than they could afford? Of course, there will be a hundred or more Army officers die in the next ten years, as in the last ten: shall we let the same gentlemen, who gave a quarter of a million of dollars this decade, be the only ones to help the Army widows and orphans forever?

Such of us as believe we owe an ungrudging duty to our comrades in death as in life, and do not care to dodge it, but are ready to seek the chance to do what kindness and reason prompts, may find, as I did, the publication of the Army Mutual Aid's tenth report sounds the "Assembly" for all shoulder straps which cover hearts willing and able to be kind and true.

A good work is being done and done in a way so decorous and wise as to be most creditable to those who organized it and to those who still carry it on. There is not half the Army in it yet. Is the half outside in doing something still more gracious, unselfish and kind? Are we afraid or ashamed to be caught with Sheridan and the body of Army officers in this organization, voluntarily brought together by the ties of honorable service and manly recognition of its dangers and poverty, and a thoughtful consideration for the women and children of fallen comrades. Some may call this association selfish, but after making the worst of it, is it such a scheme that we would be ashamed to join our brother officers in it? And is there another organization that we can show our good fellowship better by joining? We hope all Army officers will look at the work their brother officers have done and decide on its merits whether they will refuse to join in and lend a helping hand. We especially pray our fellow bachelors to consider this work, and join if they can. For we are sure they will find a satisfaction in it, and a benefit equal to the cost and more; and if ever it comes high they ought to have it. The officers who have not any more sense nor soldierly instincts than to marry, must be allowed to get along as best they may, whether they join a jolly temperance club like this or no. But we bachelors can whoop the thing up if we make up our mind to. BENVOLIO.

SOLDIERS AND SOCIETIES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Has it ever been noticed by the readers of the Journal that many of the rank and file of the Army are members of secret and benevolent societies, and may they not have noticed the many cliques arising therefrom? Many of the men belong to the several organizations, and are bound to each other, and when they become involved and subject to military discipline, they are too prone to claim clemency and condonement of their offenses on that account. If their claims are disallowed, they think themselves abused and harshly treated by the military authorities, ever afterwards having a grievance. As members of the societies they cannot claim favors or immunities from punishment, because of their membership, and be loyal to their oaths and to the Government. Nearly, if not all the different societies impress and urge upon their members due and faithful observance of the laws, and a loyal support of the Government and the constituted authorities. Because of membership in the Masonic, Odd Fellows and other kindred societies, they do those things they should not do, and trust to be forgiven and escape punishment, whilst others, not members of their societies, are to be held to a strict responsibility in their violations of law or infractions of discipline. Were claims of this character to prevail or to be allowed, the effect would soon be noticed in the dissatisfaction throughout the companies and in the acts and deportments of individuals. There is no way by which to detect the underhanded workings of the discontented or dissatisfied, as by their oath, if belonging to any of the societies, they will not disclose or discover any fault or offence committed by a fellow member thereof, no matter how trivial or serious. To this membership in secret societies, and the rejection of claims of their members for immu-

nity from punishment for infractions of good order and military discipline can be traced many of the complaints and dissatisfaction that have impelled desertion. Again, members of such societies, seeing others more favored than themselves in receiving promotion or advancement as clerks, messengers, quartermaster and subsistence employees and non-commissioned officers, in their fancied grievances do not reflect that the persons thus favored have by their conduct and constant study to qualify themselves therefor gained the selection as their reward, regardless of being members or non-members of secret societies, but embitter their existence by jealousy and envy until they finally desert.

JONES.

DESERTION AND SOME OF ITS CAUSES!!!

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE causes leading to desertion are many, and as varied as the character of persons enlisted, who prior to enlistment lacked proper training in their youth, and who are deficient in respect for good order and persons in authority. Without knowledge of the laws of the country and indifferent to the sanctity of an oath, particularly that taken upon enlisting. The change from city to country life and the association with men to be found in the Service who are ignorant, indolent and intemperate, prone to gambling and other excesses, who are always complaining of their condition, and pouring out, to the latest arrival, their imaginary grievances, tends to influence the recruit and make discord and dissatisfaction. Many, on joining their stations for the first time, find themselves so much curtailed in doing this or that when receiving instruction in their lessons of discipline, tactics and a soldier's life become discouraged, homesick, discontented, reckless and unreasonable, rendering themselves subjects of discipline either by commanding officers or court-martial.

Recruits, on first coming to their companies, are also imbued with the idea of "being a free American citizen," allowed to do and decide for himself, that he can hold an indigitation meeting and by a resolve decide what shall and shall not be done. In this he finds his mistake, that such meeting having for its object praise or censure are detrimental to good order and military discipline; he also learns that the commanding officer alone gives the orders.

The more he becomes fitted for his duties the more frequently he is called on for fatigue or other labor—besides having to attend drills, inspections and parades, at which he must appear neat and clean. Being perhaps very tired, he thinks himself imposed upon and unjustly treated. The company is frequently short of funds to procure extra articles of food, so that for a time the men are fed on the straight ration. This causes as much dissatisfaction as anything else.

At stations remote from cities, towns, or villages the soldier cannot procure much of anything stronger to drink than ale, cider or beer. This does not satisfy. He, therefore, resorts to other expedients to produce intoxication, procuring alcohol, Worcester sauce, pepper sauce, Jamaica ginger, Pain Killer, ether and other substitutes. Upon this he gets drunk, noisy, quarrelsome and insubordinate, making himself liable to punishment; it is then he is full of grievances and discontented. Amusements, such as balls, dancing parties, theatricals, etc., cannot be had at some stations for the want of suitable places or buildings; the social evil is not to be found at the posts, the men in consequence become dissatisfied and take French leave to find what they want.

Another cause for deserting is the general order allowing men to be reported as absent without leave, for a period of 10 days, before reporting them deserted. Many are under the impression that nothing can be done to them for any absence covered by that order, and when they conclude to desert make arrangements with citizens who aid and harbor them, purchasing their uniform clothing and blankets, or getting them for services in aiding their desertion.

Many of the men deserting have never intended remaining their period of enlistment, but simply looked upon the Army as a temporary makeshift until they can get a little money ahead, after receiving their transportation to parts of the country that they desired to go to at the expense of Uncle Sam. Alcatraz or Leavenworth have no terrors for them, as they are well informed of the much better time there serving sentence and prospects of an earlier discharge than remaining to do duty and carry a musket, which they are not required to do at those places.

JONES.

ARMY SUMMER CLOTHING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN these days of progression and innovation, would it not be well to extend the privilege of wearing white clothing during the summer months to the entire Army, instead of limiting it to that portion of it "in extreme Southern latitudes." A sentinel can be seen at almost any of our frontier posts on duty over prisoners, with the mercury 98 degs. Fah. in the shade; the former sweltering in the month of January—uniform, viz., cloth pants and blouse, the latter buttoned up to the chin—while the delinquents are dressed generally as they please, and invariably in shirt sleeves. The prisoners, in point of comfort, are more to be envied than the sentinels, who temporarily control them. The writer, for the first time in nearly 40 years' service, wore white clothing as uniform, under arms, last summer at a southern post, and found the change so conducive to health and comfort as to become indispensable. He is, therefore, satisfied that nothing could add more to a soldier's comfort on duty under arms than white clothing during the summer months in northern as well as in southern latitudes, and, like education, it should be made compulsory.

K. C.

CANDIDATES for admission to the Naval Academy in September next were announced from the Navy Department this week as follows: Guy Terrell Scott, Wheeling, Ohio Co., W. Va.; George Tate Greer, Rocky Mount, Franklin Co., 5th Va. Dist.; Charles J. Lang, Allegheny, Allegheny Co., 23d Pa. Dist., and Robert Hatfield Osborn, Albion, Orleans Co., 31st N. Y. Dist.

THE CANTEEN SYSTEM.

FROM Capt. J. W. Powell, commanding Fort Lewis, Colo., comes the following report, June 30:

The post canteen was opened on May 10, and I am enabled to report that it has more than fulfilled the expectations predicted of success. I further believe that any commanding officer who should investigate its working would become convinced that it affords a great deal of satisfaction and contentment to the enlisted men. A large room, 51x23 feet, well lighted, is devoted to the lunch counter and for amusements, with small tables for refreshments, the illustrated papers, and various games, dominoes, checkers, etc. A kitchen and pastry room for preparation of light and substantial lunches, coffee, tea, ice cream, pies, cakes, ham and eggs, etc., adjoins this room. At the counter are sold cigars, tobacco, lemonade to order, imported ginger ale, fancy crackers, figs, nuts, stationery, and a long list of other articles needful to soldiers. All articles are sold at near cost as practicable, the object constantly in view being to sell cheaply, and so benefit each purchaser directly, not by accumulation of large profits.

The beer department is in a building (used for no other purpose), and far apart from the canteen proper; the best obtainable quality of Val Blatz' Milwaukee and St. Louis Anheuser-Busch beer are here sold on week days by the drink (on draught and bottled), and it is believed that this has had a marked effect in keeping many men within the post who might otherwise go to the low liquor haunts adjoining the reservation. The sales of beer being carefully guarded and restricted and only a pure article sold, I am convinced that there will be far less drunkenness than in the past. It is certain that no one is benefited by selling more beer to a man than he should have, as would be the case at the post trader's, nor is there any incentive to sell an inferior article of Durango or Denver beer, nor to sell other compounds under the guise of being non-alcoholic.

A ten pin alley, reconstructed, is open free for those desiring to play. Billiard tables are found in the companies in sufficient numbers to obviate necessity of further purchases. The price charged in Co. C, 8th Inf. (adjoining the canteen), and Co. C, 10th Inf., is 25 cents each player, on a new \$325 Brunswick table. All business of the canteen is on a cash basis; this is better for all concerned; profits can be made smaller; there are no losses, and it is thought that it may induce men to be more economical and discerning at pay day and learn that having a little money in his pocket to buy refreshments throughout the two months pay interim, is better than being without, and accumulating debts.

The canteen, starting without any capital, is now strong financially, has no outstanding debts, and with a good supply of merchandise on hand paid for. It has been carefully managed with active interest by Lieut. W. C. Bennett, 6th Infantry, on business like methods. Accounts are all kept by regular system of book-keeping. The canteen is daily inspected by the commanding officer. The committee of non-commissioned officers (A. R. 335) presents only a few suggestions, which were approved, and they reported that prices and management were satisfactory. The men are requested to indicate their preference for particular goods or special manufactures, and to visit the amusement room whether a purchaser or not.

The financial condition is shown as follows:

Total cash sales May 10 to June 30.....	\$3,138.85
Total expenditures, same period, including fixtures, etc.....	2,875.30
Profits divided among the companies and hospital, 1 month 20 days.....	338.55

Additional profits may be considered in the value of the merchandise on hand, and fixtures, at a cost valuation of \$388.54.

The question naturally recurs, why should not the company messes have these profits as now ordered, instead of the post trader.

Long a believer in the canteen system, I may perhaps be somewhat enthusiastic in its success, considering the opposition manifested by many officers, and now that its advantages are understood by the soldiers, its loss would be a serious deprivation. It is a grand improvement over that old relic, the post tradership; the latter is no longer necessary or convenient, and as a matter of fact his prices and sales cannot be regulated or controlled except by constant watching, neither desirable nor practicable.

It is doubtless true that no officers favor the post tradership; the post trader makes it his business to be friendly with officers, and management of the canteen involves work, but on the other hand the enlisted men are decidedly the losers by the trader plan, in having inferior articles at a maximum price offered them.

I regard the canteen system as a pronounced success, and as a positive aid to discipline.

George Ruhlen, 1st lieutenant and adjutant, late in charge of the canteen at Fort D. A. Russell, makes the following report July 14, 1889:

The canteen was established at this post on March 1, 1889, by the purchase, on that date, of the stock, furniture and fixtures of an organization known as the 17th Infantry Club. During the period of its existence—about two years and four months—the 17th Infantry Club, under the management of Capt. Wm. M. Van Horne 17th Infantry, distributed among the eight companies of the 17th Infantry and the band, dividends to the amount of nearly \$18,000. The post canteen paid the 17th Infantry Club for stock \$296.20 and for furniture and fixtures (including two billiard tables and an iron combination safe) \$586.00, and then continued the business at the same place under the restrictions established by Army Regulations.

The business of the canteen has been as follows: Total sales in March, 1889, \$2,255.47; April, \$2,242.17; May, \$2,203.94; June, \$2,256.79. Total in the four months, \$8,978.37.

The assets of the canteen at the close of business on June 30, 1889, were as follows: Value of furniture, fixtures, games, implements, etc., belonging to the canteen, \$755.73; cash on hand, \$864.80; bills receivable (good), \$42.50; stock (at cost), \$417.49. Total, \$2,180.52. Liabilities, none.

In addition to the above there was paid out from the canteen the sum of \$126.92 for lumber, building material, and labor in making necessary changes in the canteen building, establishing a reading room, and fitting up a bowling alley. The net profits derived from the canteen during the four months it has been in operation are therefore: Assets on June 30, 1889, \$2,180.52; expended in improvements, \$126.92; total, \$2,073.44—or about 25.60 per cent. of the entire amount received from sales of stock.

The expenses of conducting the business have been as follows: In March, \$78.95; April, \$108.80; May (including U. S. Int. Rev. tax, \$27.40), \$114.82; June, \$69.35; total, \$572.02—or about 37.10 per cent. of the amount received from sales.

On July 8, after settling all accounts and paying all outstanding liabilities, there was left in my hands \$964.80 in cash and \$42.50 in bills receivable. The cash was on that day distributed by me under the provisions of par. 341, Army Regulations, 1889, among the eight companies and band, 17th Inf., and the detachment of the Hospital Corps at this post (see Appendix "A," hereunto attached), and the bills receivable, being amounts due from enlisted men (for credit given them under par. 338, Army Regulations), who were on detached service or last pay day, were transferred to my successor for collection, the proceeds to be taken up by him as a general assets of the canteen, when collected. The entire amount of loss sustained by the canteen by reason of credit given enlisted men under par. 338, Army Regulations, was \$5.50 since its establishment March 1, and this was due to men who deserted before pay day.

"A."

Extract from Proceedings of a Canteen Council which met at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. T., on the 30th day of June, 1889.

* * * * *

The Canteen Council then recommended that the cash on hand—\$864.80—be equally divided among the several organizations of this command which contributed to the profits of the canteen since April 1, 1889, and that the \$42.50 in bills

receivable be carried on to next pay day as part of the general assets of the canteen.

The officer in charge of the canteen then stated that an equitable distribution, based on the average strength of the organizations referred to, would be on the following basis: Average enlisted strength of command, 384.8. Hospital Corps, 8.8; Band, 17th Inf., 281; Co. A, 17th Inf., 41.8; Co. B, 17th Inf., 41.3; Co. C, 17th Inf., 40.3; Co. E, 17th Inf., 41.5; Co. F, 17th Inf., 41.3; Co. G, 17th Inf., 45.5; Co. I, 17th Inf., 44.7; Co. K, 17th Inf., 39.7. Total, 644.8.

The distribution would be at the rate of \$864.8-\$864.8 (or \$2,643) to each enlisted man in the several organizations, taken of their average strength. This would give the following sums: To the Hospital Corps, \$23.27; to the Band, 17th Inf., \$61.10; to Co. A, 17th Inf., \$10.55; to Co. B, 17th Inf., \$100.23; to Co. C, 17th Inf., \$105.5; to Co. E, 17th Inf., \$102.75; to Co. F, 17th Inf., \$104.95; to Co. G, 17th Inf., \$112.40; to Co. I, 17th Inf., \$118.25; to Co. K, 17th Inf., \$100. Total, \$864.80.

The Canteen Council recommends that the distribution be made as here indicated.

* * * * *

(Signed) CLARENCE E. BENNETT, Capt. 17th Inf., President.

(Signed) WM. M. VAN HORNE, Capt. 17th Inf., Member of Council.

(Signed) GEORGE RUHLEN, 1st Lieut. and Adj't., Late in Charge of Canteen.

A true extract from the records of the Proceedings of the Canteen Council.

(Signed) GEORGE RUHLEN, 1st Lieut. and Adj't., Post Adjutant.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYO., July 15, 1889.

THE LATE CHIEF OF REVENUE MARINE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The following appeared in the Philadelphia *Record* of a late issue: "Another case was that of Major Clark, who for many years was Chief of Division, Revenue Marine, but who was removed by Cleveland. He made a personal application to the President for restoration on the grounds that he was a good soldier, a good Republican, and an experienced official. He attached special importance to the fact that no complaints of any kind were made against him, and that he was simply removed under the Cleveland administration in order to make room for a Democrat. It is reported that Mr. Clark was asked how long he had been in office, and that the answer which he was compelled to give was 'twenty-three years.' The answer that Major Clark is said to have received was that it was not necessarily the policy of the administration that men who had been so long in office should be restored to their former places, and that it would be better politics to appoint those who had been more active recently in connection with political affairs and who had rendered the party more efficient service."

As soon as the officers of the Service learned of Mr. Clark's candidacy, no time was lost in forwarding to the Department plain statements of the opinion which they held of their former "chief," and in some instances charges were filed against Mr. Clark, while those who did not publicly protest, in many instances worked, sub rosa, to defeat the man seeking to return to his post. Mr. Clark was particularly successful in incurring the enmity of the officers, while his letter dressing down ex-Secretary W. E. Chandler, and scorning in suitably officers of the Navy, will be prominently remembered. The present incumbent, Mr. Bonnett, has made an admirable record during his term of office, the officers are almost a unit in his favor, and the prevailing sentiment of the Service is, that, being a non-partisan corps, and having secured a courteous, fair-minded, gentleman, that he will be allowed to remain.

FRONTIER AGAIN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

A CONTRIBUTOR in your issue of June 22, after a harmless and self satisfied indulgence in a feeble effort at ridicule and sarcasm, seems to "let the cat out of the bag" in the concluding sentence, wherein he says: "Seven up can be discouraged, 'base ball' and billiards' prohibited."

It now remains to be seen whether the "pressure" of the class "Outsider" is presumed to represent will continue until successful in causing the prohibition of games, for amusement and recreation on Sunday, until soldiers shall be made to "remember the Sabbath day (Sunday) to keep it holy" by order.

It may be remarked without irreverence, without desire to revive "a dead issue," that had the matter of Sunday morning inspection and post commanders been "regulated" according to the spirit of the able editorial in the *JOURNAL* of June 8, giving officers and enlisted men the remainder of the day "to hunt, fish, write to friends, go to church, or play base ball, as they may choose," there might have been a disposition on the part of those in authority to "let well enough alone" without changing to two inspections per week.

Following close in the trace of the sentiment that would prohibit soldiers from playing "base ball or billiards" on Sunday, comes a petition from the W. C. T. U., asking the passage and enforcement of laws which would prevent a soldier from getting even a glass of lager beer at any time at his post. The allegation that a disgraceful state of affairs exists at Army posts, because soldiers can there purchase liquid refreshments is, to say the least, a gross misrepresentation.

Temperance is commendable in all things, but it may shock some devout ears to hear that it is probable that, with the exception of a few cranks, the Army says "Amen!" to the recent prayer of good old Pennsylvania—"from fanatics and prohibitionists, good Lord, deliver us!" and they were

FRONTIER.

ADJUTANT GENERAL KELTON has received an inquiry whether a cadet dismissed from the Naval Academy by Court martial is thereby barred from entrance to the Military Academy. Congressman Burton, of Ohio, had a competitive examination in his district for a vacant cadetship at West Point. The successful candidate was a young man who had been Court-martialed and dismissed from the Naval Academy for bazing. This bars him out of the Naval Academy forever, and the question is raised as to his eligibility to West Point. There is nothing in the law that would prevent the appointment of the young man to the West Point Academy. The regulations for the admission of cadets require that the candidate shall have a good moral character, and it has always been left to the Congressmen making the appointment to decide upon that point. Indeed, that was one of the reasons for placing the appointments at the disposal of Congressmen. They have better means of ascertaining the character of aspirants for military honors than the Department can possibly have. The Congressman in this instance will doubtless be informed that the young man will be acceptable to the Department if he will take the responsibility of nominating him.

THE ARMY.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President and Commander-in-Chief.

REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War.

G. O. 67. H. Q. A., July 26, 1889.

Transfers the military reservation of Fort McDermitt, Nevada, to the Secretary of the Interior, the same being no longer required for military purposes.

CIRCULAR, WAR DEPT., July 22, 1889.

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

General Orders, No. 37, current series, from this office, on the subject of the authentication of depositions which are to be used in evidence before courts-martial, are held to interpret the 1st Article of War as to imperatively require that such depositions shall be authenticated in the manner indicated; and, hereafter, convictions based on depositions authenticated by persons not having the power to administer oaths will be disapproved.

By order of the Secretary of War:
J. C. KELTON, Adjutant-General.

G. O. 8, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, July 25, 1889.

The annual Department rifle competition will take place at Fort Snelling, Minn., commencing Aug. 15, under the direction of the Inspector of Small-Arms Practice of the Department.

ORDERS 84. HQRS. BATTN. OF ENGINEERS, WILLET'S POINT, N. Y. H., July 25, 1879.

The Battalion Commander desires to express his appreciation of the soldierly manner in which the detachments of Engineer troops from this post and West Point, recently returned from Johnstown, Pa., performed the arduous duties imposed upon them, and to assure both officers and enlisted men that, in maintaining as they have the high standard of efficiency and discipline of the organization to which they belong, they have earned the commendation not only of their comrades but also of the distressed community to whose assistance they went, and have done credit to themselves and to the Military Service of the United States.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel King:
J. G. WARREN, 1st Lieut., Engrs., Adj't.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Leave for one month, from August 1, is granted to Col. Chauncey McKeever, A. A. G. (S. O., July 27, H. Q. A.)

Lieut.-Col. R. H. Hall, Act. I. G., will proceed on public business to Fort Wingate and other points (S. O. 70, July 22, D. Ariz.)

Lieut.-Col. William F. Drum, Act. I. G., will proceed on inspection service to Forts Abraham Lincoln, Yates, Keogh, Custer, Camp Sheridan (including both troops of cavalry in the National Park), Fort Missoula and Fort Maginnis (S. O. 77, July 24, D. Dak.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Comy. Sergt. Charles Raab will, upon the expiration of furlough, report to the C. O. Fort McDowell for duty (S. O., July 25, H. Q. A.)

Comy. Sergt. Siegfried Johnen, Ft. Wood, N. Y. H., will report for temporary duty to the C. O. Camp Mount Gretna, Pa. (S. O., July 27, H. Q. A.)

Pay Department.

The payments, except at Forts Brown and Ringgold, will be made to include July 31, as follows: Maj. James R. Roche, paymr., Forts Bliss, Hancock and Davis, and Camp Penn Colorado. Maj. William Arthur, paymr., San Antonio, Fort Clark, Camp Del Rio, Camps at Eagle Pass and Langtry, and Fort McIntosh (S. O. 46, July 19, D. Texas.)

The troops in Div. of the Atlantic will be paid on muster of July 31, as follows: Col. Rodney Smith, asst. paymr.-gen., Governor's Island and David's Island; Maj. Asa B. Carney, paymr., Ft. Wadsworth, Fort Hamilton, West Point and Fisher's Island; Maj. George W. Baird, paymr., Fort Warren and Watertown Arsenal; Maj. Francis S. Dodge, paymr., Willet's Point, Fort Schuyler, Fort Wood, Fort Columbus, Sandy Hook, and troops in camp at Mount Gretna; Maj. John S. Witcher, paymr., Newport Barracks, Ky. (S. O. 170, July 27, Div. A.)

Maj. Thaddeus H. Stanton, P. D., will pay the troops at Fort Sheridan and Rock Island Arsenal (S. O. 77, July 29, Div. Mo.)

The retirement from active service, July 29, 1889, by operation of law, of Major Alexander Sharp, paymr., under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. Major Sharp will repair to his home (S. O., July 29, H. Q. A.)

Medical Department.

A. A. Surg. Arthur H. Coe will proceed from Brooklyn, N. Y., to St. Paul, Minn., and report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota for assignment to duty (S. O., July 27, H. Q. A.)

The leave for two weeks granted Capt. Samuel Q. Robinson, asst. surg. (Fort Hamilton) is extended 10 days (S. O. 172, July 30, Div. A.)

So much of S. O. 159 as directs Capt. Louis Brechein, asst. surg., to return to his station at the close of the encampment of the Illinois National Guard, is amended to direct him to report not later than Aug. 20, at Fort Robinson, Neb., for duty with troops at that place (S. O., July 30, H. Q. A.)

Leave for 20 days on surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. Louis M. Maus, asst. surg. (Fort Porter) (S. O. 173, Aug. 1, Div. A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. H. S. T. Harris, asst. surg., is extended two months (S. O., Aug. 1, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Vancouver Barracks will grant a furlough for six months to Pvt. Smith McMullin, asst. surg. stwd. (S. O. 74, July 15, D. Columbia.)

Pvt. J. B. Diamonore, act. hosp. stwd., Ft. Douglas, Utah, for drunkenness and other offences, has been dishonorably discharged.

Hosp. Stwd. R. H. Creswell, recently tried at San Antonio for drunkenness on duty, etc., at Camp King, Galveston, has been fined \$400 and confined to the limits of his post for two years.

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Capt. Cullen Bryant, O. D., will proceed from the Frankford Arsenal to the powder mills of E. I. Du Pont and Co., near Wilmington, Del., for the purpose of inspecting small arms powder now in course of manufacture (S. O. July 26, H. Q. A.).

Lieut.-Col. Francis H. Parker, O. D., will inspect subsistence stores and property at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass., for which Capt. Almon L. Varney, O. D., A. C. S., is accountable (S. O. July 26, H. Q. A.). The leave granted Captain Charles W. Whipple, O. D., is extended one month and fifteen days (S. O. July 31, H. Q. A.).

Capt. John E. Greer, O. D., will proceed from Governor's Island, N. Y., to State Camp of Instruction, near Peekskill, on business connected with the construction of a battery for State of New York (S. O. Aug. 1, H. Q. A.).

Ord. Sgt. Patrick Mangan, Fort Carroll, whose term of service expires Aug. 2, will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., for discharge and re-enlistment (S. O. 171, July 29, Div. A.).

Chaplains.

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, is granted Chaplain C. C. Pierce (S. O. 97, July 25, Dept. Mo.).

THE LINE.

The stations of companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqr., B, D, E, G, and M, Ft. Custer, Mont.; L, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, F, and H, Ft. Assinboine, Mont.; A and K, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

Leave for 20 days, to take effect about Aug. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. James B. Aleshire, Fort Custer (S. O. 77, July 24, D. Dak.).

2d Lieut. Willard A. Holbrook is relieved as member of the G. C. M. at Fort Custer (S. O. 77, July 24, D. Dak.).

Sergt. Fred. W. Feldman, Troop H, now with his troop, will be discharged the service of the U. S. (S. O. July 30, H. Q. A.).

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqr., C, E, and M, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, G, and L, San Antonio, Tex.; F, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; H, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; P, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. George F. Chase, to take effect upon return of his troop to Fort Clark (S. O. 47, July 22, D. Tex.).

Leave for one month, from Aug. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. D. H. Boughton (S. O. July 27, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Parker W. West, J. A. G. C.-M. at Fort Clark, will proceed thence to Camp Del Rio, Tex., and return, on public business (S. O. 48, July 26, D. Tex.).

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqr., E, and L, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, F, I, and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; C and H, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; D, Ft. McDavid, Ariz.; B, Ft. Verde, Ariz.; G, San Carlos, Ariz.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. J. R. Richards, Jr., to take effect about July 25 (S. O. 70, July 22, D. Ariz.).

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. J. R. Richards, Jr., is extended one month (S. O. 50, July 23, Div. F.).

Leave for six months, on surgeon's certificate, is granted 1st Lieut. Fred Wheeler (S. O. Aug. 1, H. Q. A.).

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqr., B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind.; E and H, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; D and L, Ft. Sill, Ind.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. John T. Haines is extended to Aug. 15, 1889 (S. O. July 27, H. Q. A.).

The C. O. Camp near Oklahoma City will order 1st Sergt. Patrick Spain, Troop L, to appear before the Board of Officers at Fort Sill for examination for ordnance sergeant (S. O. 97, July 25, Dept. M.).

The C. O. Fort Leavenworth will order Sergt. Isaac B. Lewis, Troop M, to appear before the Board of Officers at that post for examination for ordnance sergeant (S. O. 97, July 25, Dept. M.).

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqr., A, C, H, I, and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; G, Ft. Union, N. M.

S. O. 59 is modified to direct 1st Lieut. Charles B. Gatewood, A. D. C., to proceed to Monterey, Cal., and report to Brig. Gen. Nelson A. Miles (S. O. 61, July 20, D. Cal.).

1st Lieut. E. F. Wilcox is detailed J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Lewis (S. O. 95, July 22, Dept. M.).

Leave for two months, to take effect upon the completion of any field manoeuvres in which his troop may take part, is granted 2d Lieut. Hugh J. Gallagher, Fort Lewis (S. O. 76, July 26, Div. M.).

The sick leave granted Capt. Gilbert E. Overton is extended eleven months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O. Aug. 1, H. Q. A.).

The following have qualified as sharpshooters: Pvts. John C. Thornton and Frank Wilson, A; 1st Lieut. G. L. Scott, 2d Lieut. R. B. Paddock, 1st Sergt. Christopher Burns, Sergts. Frank Hayden, Thomas Parker, William Unsworth, and Charles E. Traike, Corps. James S. Kane, Frank Neely, and George Merriweather, Saddler Alon Brockley, Pvts. Charles Furby, James Gallagher, Albert M. Hawken, John Kohule, Christian Leibbach, Ambrose Oates, Frank Onweiler, James M. Onweiler, Louis Resler, and A. Von Nyvenheim, and Wagoner H. B. Swanson; D; Blacksmith Andrew Keiser, H; Sergt. James May, I; 2d Lieut. Robert L. Howze and Pvt. W. D. Stewart, K; 2d Lieut. John J. Pershing, 1st Sergt. E. O. Perkins, Sergts. W. G. Plumb, Arthur H. Brown, and Louis Mohr, Corp. Peter W. Jeppesen, Blacksmith Charles Wheeler, Pvts. Frank Hemmerley, Henry Rowe, Thomas J. Smith, Louis Sandheim, and Henry Trites, L.

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqr., A, B, C, D, G, I, L, and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, H, and K, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

Leave for ten days is granted Col. J. W. Forsyth (S. O. 96, July 23, Dept. M.).

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Ott.

Hdqr., A, B, C, D, I, and M, Ft. Meade, D. T.; H and L, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; E and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; F and G, Ft. Yates, D. T.

Sergt. George Cummings, Troop G, will report to

Capt. Charles B. Hall, recruiting officer, for duty to conduct recruits to Fort Yates (S. O. 77, July 24, D. Dak.).

9th Cavalry, Colonel Joseph G. Tilford.

Hdqr., B, F, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; E, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and M, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

2d Lieut. A. W. Perry will be relieved by the C. O. Camp at Guthrie, I. T., from temporary duty, and will return to Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 95, July 22, Dept. M.).

Sergt. Wesley Jefferds, Troop A, will report to the president of the Board at Fort Niobrara for examination for appointment as ordnance sergeant (S. O. 67, July 25, D. Platte.).

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqr., A, B, H, and I, Ft. Apache, A. T.; K, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Carlos, A. T.; D, L, and M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C, F, and G, Ft. Grant, A. T.

2d Lieut. F. J. Koester is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Grant, Ariz. (S. O. 70, July 22, D. Ariz.).

1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.

Hdqr., A, C, D, E, G, H, I, and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.; L, Ft. Mason, Cal.; M, Alcatraz, Cal.; B, Ft. Canby, Wash. T.

* Light battery.

** Mountain battery.

1st Lieut. Adam Slaker will proceed to Monterey, Cal., on public business (S. O. 61, July 20, D. Cal.).

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Eugene T. Wilson, Fort Mason, Cal., and extended twenty-three days, is further extended one month (S. O. 50, July 23, Div. P.).

Sergt. George M. Crandall, Bat. L, will be discharged the service of the U. S. (S. O. July 27, H. Q. A.).

2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.

Hdqr., C, G, and H, Ft. Adams, R. I.; L, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E, Ft. Preble, Me.; B and D, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A, Ft. Riley, Kas.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.

* Light battery.

Leave for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect about Oct. 1, 1889, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles F. Parker (S. O. July 26, H. Q. A.).

Leave for twenty days, from the date of his relief from duty at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, is granted 1st Lieut. Edwin S. Curtis (S. O. July 27, H. Q. A.).

Major William Sinclair will inspect certain hay at Fort Warren, for which 2d Lieut. H. L. Hawthorne, A. A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O. 172, July 30, Div. A.).

Leave for two months on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. Henry G. Litchfield, Fort Trumbull (S. O. 172, July 30, Div. A.).

Leave for six months is granted 1st Lieut. Alexander D. Schenck (S. O. Aug. 1, H. Q. A.).

The C. O. Fort Adams, R. I., will issue a furlough for one month to Sergt. John R. Cushman, Bat. C (S. O. 170, July 27, Div. A.).

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqr., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; P, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, San Antonio, Tex.

* Light battery.

The C. O. Fort McHenry, Md., will issue a furlough for forty days to Sergt. James Fawdry, Bat. D (S. O. 171, July 29, Div. A.).

A Red Bank, N. J., despatch says: Hubbard Hendrickson, of this place, has gone to Meriden, Conn., to visit Isaac Beach, an old friend whom he had not seen in forty-five years. They served in the Seminole War in 1839-40, and are the only survivors of the then privates of Co. B, 3d U. S. Art., who are living, the others being killed in the Mexican War. There is one surviving officer of the company, Gen. Van Vliet, U. S. A., who spends his summers at his handsome cottage in Shrewsburytown.

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdqr., A, C, D, E, G, K, L, and M, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; B, Ft. Adams, R. I.; F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I, Jackson Bks., La.

* Light battery.

Leave for twelve days, to commence about Aug. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. Walter N. P. Darrow, Fort Monroe (S. O. 170, July 27, Div. A.).

Bat. I will be relieved from duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., and will proceed to Jackson Barracks, La. (S. O. 171, July 27, Div. A.).

2d Lieut. Alfred M. Hunter is detailed as member of the Board of Officers at Fort McPherson, Ga., vice 2d Lieut. George F. Landers, relieved (S. O. 171, July 29, Div. A.).

5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdqr., E, F, I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. McDermit, Nev.

* Light battery.

During the tour of Bat. B at Camp S. B. Luce, Fisher's Island, 1st Lieut. Garland N. Whistler will proceed on Friday evening of each week to Fort Wadsworth on public business, and return to the camp on the Monday of each week following (S. O. 171, July 29, Div. A.).

1st Lieut. George E. Sage will proceed to Mount Gretna, Pa., and prepare for the arrival of the regular troops soon to go into camp at that point (S. O. 171, July 29, Div. A.).

1st Lieut. Wm. P. Duvall is assigned to temporary duty in the office of the Insp. Gen. of the Army, and he will proceed to Florence, S. C., and make a special investigation ordered by the Secretary of War, proceeding also, if necessary in the course of the investigation, to Atlanta, Ga., and upon the completion of this duty will return to his station in Washington (S. O. Aug. 1, H. Q. A.).

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqr., A, D, I, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; F and G, Bonanza Bks., Cal.; U and E, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B, Ft. Gas-ton, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermitt, Nev.

Leave from April 7 to Aug. 31, 1889, inclusive, on account of sickness, is granted 2d Lieut. Hampton M. Roach (S. O. July 27, H. Q. A.).

So much of S. O. 158 as relates to 2d Lieut. Frank O. Ferris is revoked, and 2d Lieut. Hampton M. Roach is detailed for instruction at the Fort Leavenworth school for the two years' course commencing Sept. 1, 1889 (S. O. July 27, H. Q. A.).

5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.

Hdqr., B and E, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Davis, Tex.; C and F, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; A and G, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Ft. Brown, Tex.; H, Ft. Hancock, Tex.

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqr., G, and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, E, and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; F and K, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; I, Newport Barracks, Ky.

2d Lieut. G. A. Detchmendy is relieved as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Lewis (S. O. 93, July 22, Dept. M.).

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqr., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, D, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

9th Infantry, Colonel Alfred L. Hough.

Hdqr., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Marcy, N. M.; C and H, Ft. Union, N. M.; G and K, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; A and E, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; B, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. C. J. T. Clarke, Fort Marcy, N. M., is extended seven days (S. O. 68, July 18, D. Ariz.).

The following transfers are announced: 2d Lieut. Matt R. Peterson, from Co. A to Co. C; 2d Lieut. F. E. Lacy, from Co. C to Co. A (S. O. August 1, H. Q. A.).

Musician Arthur Helleman and Artificer John T. Fellen, F, have qualified as sharpshooters.

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqr., E, D, and I, Ft. Marcy, N. M.; C and H, Ft. Union, N. M.; G and K, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; A and E, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; B, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

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Musician Arthur Helleman and Artificer John Grear, B, have qualified as sharpshooters.

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqr., A, D, G, H; and I, Ft. Marcy, N. M.; E and K, Ft. Niobrara, N. M.; B, Fort Wood, N. Y. H.; C, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; F, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.

1st Lieut. Ralph W. Hoyt will visit the camp of the Vermont National Guard during the five days of its encampment at West Randolph, Vt., commencing Aug. 20 (S. O. July 29, H. Q. A.).

After the return of Co. B to Fort Wood, the commander will send a detachment of six not-commissioned officers and twenty privates to Fort Columbus for duty there until the return of the batteries from the Camp of Rifle Instruction at Fisher's Island (S. O. 171, July 29, Div. A.).

The C. O. Madison Barracks will issue a furlough for thirty days to Sergt. Michael Green, Co. H (S. O. 172, July 30, Div. A.).

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqr., E, G, H; and I, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A, B, C, D, and F, Ft. D. T.; K, Ft. Bennett, D. T.; F, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

The extension of leave on surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. Stephen C. Mills, is still further extended six months on surgeon's certificate, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O. July 31, H. Q. A.).

13th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.

Hdqr., B, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; I and G, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; F, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; A, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.

The C. O. Fort Lyon will order 2d Lieut. J. S. Grisard to conduct recruits to Oklahoma City, I. T., then to return to his station (S. O. 95, July 22, Dept. M.).

2d Lieut. W. N. Hughes is relieved as a member of the G. C.-M. convened by S. O. 89 (S. O. 98, July 26, Dept. M.).

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. Crofton.

Hdqr., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. D. T.; B, Ft. McDavid, D. T.

Sergt. Charles Osmund, Co. K, Fort Buford, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O. July 29, H. Q. A.).

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqr., B, D, E, G, H, and I, Ft. Douglas, Utah; A, C, F, and K, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah.

Capt. William V. Richards, Fort Douglas, will report at Dept. Hdqr. not later than Aug. 6, on public business (S. O. 67, July 25, D. Platte.).

17th Infantry, Colonel Henry R. Mizner.

Hd

FORT RILEY, KANSAS.

THE Kansas City Times has these items:

Lieut. Luther R. Hare, 7th Cav., will leave in a few days for the East to visit the Soldiers' Home mess at Leavenworth and other places, as well as the post mess at David's Island, to get points for the Fort Riley post mess.

Lieut. Tompkins, 7th Cav., after a two years' course at Fort Leavenworth, has returned to duty with his regiment. He says that the two years spent at Fort Leavenworth did him much good.

Col. Forsyth is absent at Columbus, O. He was accompanied there by his eldest daughter and his niece, Miss Donnison.

Mrs. Garlington, mother of Lieut. Garlington, 7th Cav., has arrived from South Carolina and will remain for some time.

A letter from Charleston, W. Va., is to the effect that Capt. Gibson, 7th Cav., is a very sick man and some doubts of his recovery are entertained.

Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art., and Capt. Godfrey, 7th Cav., came up from Leavenworth July 27. Col. Hasbrouck was at one time stationed here. He is the guest of Capt. Rodney, 4th Art., to whom he is related by marriage.

The engagement of Major John M. Bacon, 7th Cav., to Miss Mary Forsyth, second daughter of Col. J. W. Forsyth, 7th Cav., has been "officially" announced during the week.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

CAPT. F. H. HATHAWAY, U. S. A., is expected here about July 30. His sick child is much improved.

Co. K, 7th Infantry (Sanno), has arrived from Fort McKinney.

Co. F, 18th Infantry (Captain Lloyd's) left July 25 for Fort Lyon, C. 40, their new station. Many friends here regret their departure, but such is a soldier's life—liable to get a transfer from one post to another at any time. Captain Lloyd will command Fort Lyon until the return of Lieut. Col. Snyder, 10th Inf.

Maj. J. P. Sanger has returned from Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois.

Capt. Forrest H. Hathaway, Assistant Quartermaster, from St. Louis, Mo., accompanied by his family, is here. It is a pleasure to note that his little ones have had some recovered from their recent illness. Captain and Mrs. Hathaway are not now to the garrison. Their friends here and about the city are legion who will be pleased to welcome their return to the military garden spot of the country.

A Board, consisting of Major Jacob Kline, 24th Inf.; Capt. W. H. Crowell, 6th Inf., and 1st Lieut. A. L. Wagner, 6th Inf., meets August 5 to report upon the knapsack shelter tent, submitted for trial. Lieut. J. F. Bell, 7th Cav., one of the inventors, will be ordered before the Board, to explain the invention.

FORT ROBINSON, NEB.

THE last body of the three Duncan children, drowned in the recent flood, has been found by Lieut. Hubert, 8th Inf. The poor mother was delighted at the finding of the bodies of her children. Lieut. Hubert and his men worked very hard and deserve great credit. They removed piles of debris to recover the bodies. The soldiers raised \$50 and the citizens of Crawford sent up \$50 more for Mrs. Duncan. This, with the \$100 raised by the officers, will give her \$200.

FORT SIDNEY, NEB.

MAJOR VROOM, inspector general, has returned to Omaha. Lieut. Col. Poland has gone to Omaha as a member of the Fletcher Court-martial.

Lieuts. Parke, Palmer, and McFarland, 21st Infantry, have gone to Belvoir Rifle Range.

Mrs. Gen. Morrow has joined her husband at Hot Springs, Ark. Gen. Morrow is reported much improved in health.

The Misses Bessie and Coreta McFarland have arrived on a visit to their brother, Lieut. McFarland.

Mrs. Truitt, wife of Lieut. C. M. Truitt, of Gen. Brooke's staff, is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Ebstein.

Chaplain Barry, U. S. A., has accepted the pastoral charge of Christ Church in Sidney village in addition to his post duties.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

G. C. M. O. 89, H. Q. A., July 18, 1889.

Before a General Court-martial which convened at West Point, N. Y., of which Capt. George McC. Derby, Corps of Engineers, is president, the accused was arraigned and tried Cadet Geo. D. Moore, 2d class, U. S. Military Academy. Charge—Conduct to the prejudice, etc.

The specifications allege that the accused quitted his post as sentinel to which he had been ordered as a punishment, and gave an explanation of his so doing which was intended to deceive.

Finding—Guilty. Sentence—to be dismissed the service of the United States.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 18, 1889.

The sentence in the foregoing case of Cadet Geo. D. Moore, second class, U. S. Military Academy, is not confirmed, for the reason that the evidence of record is not deemed of sufficient weight to overthrow the presumption of innocence which in this case is strengthened by a previous reputation for truthfulness.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Before a G. C. M. which convened at West Point, N. Y., of which Capt. Wm. F. Spurgin, 21st Infantry, is president, was arraigned and tried Cadet Henry G. Lyon, second class, U. S. Military Academy. Charge I.—Knowingly making a false statement to superior officer (par. 115, Regulations U. S. Military Academy). Charge II.—Knowingly making false official statement (par. 115, Regulations U. S. Military Academy). Charge III.—Conduct unbecoming a cadet and a gentleman (par. 126, Regulations U. S. Military Academy).

The specifications allege that the accused made a false statement as to being out of hospital when borne on sick report, and as to the circumstances attending the visit of some friends, and submitted officially an untrue endorsement on a paper returned to him for information.

Finding—Guilty. Sentence—to be dismissed the service.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 18, 1889.

A consideration of the evidence in the foregoing case of Cadet Henry G. Lyon, second class, U. S. Military Academy, fails to convince the President that the guilt of the accused is proven beyond such reasonable doubt as the rules of law require, while in favor of the accused there stands his established high character for truthfulness to the benefit of which he is entitled. For these reasons the sentence of dismissal adjudged by the court is not confirmed.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

In the case of Hosp. Stwd. Walter Newburn, U. S. A., of Fort Schuyler, recently tried at Fort Columbus for drunkenness, etc., and sentenced "to be confined within the limits of his station for one year, performing all duties that may be required of him, and to be reprimanded in orders by the reviewing authority," the reviewing authority, Major-General Howard, says: "The proceedings are approved. Though the sentence is regarded as extremely lenient, in view of the gravity of the offences committed by the accused; yet as his enlistment is to terminate on the 20th of next month, it is thought proper to remit, and the reviewing authority does remit, so much of the sentence as directs that he be confined within the limits of his station for one year. The evidence makes it painfully manifest that Hosp. Stwd. Newburn has permitted himself in his old age to fall into practices of intemperance, which go far to disqualify him for further efficient service in the position of responsibility which he has held so long. His military character for many years has been, with every discharge from the Army, excellent. It is a matter of pain to the Division Commander, that, at the age of 71, and when about to be discharged from service, for the sixth time, the accused should have allowed himself to stray so far from duty and propriety." (G. C. M. O. 89, July 27, Div. A.)

THE NAVY.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atl. Station.—**R.-Adm'l. Bancroft Gherardi.**

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain J. O'Kane. Left Navy-yard, New York, July 29, and arrived at Newport, R. I., next day, where she is to have her speed and turning trials over the measured course in Narragansett Bay. The officers to conduct the trials have been ordered to report at Newport Aug. 1.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. George W. Sumner. Was put in dry dock at the New York Navy-yard, July 25.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Commander E. M. Shepard. Temporary flagship North Atlantic Station. Mail for this ship should be sent to the care of the commandant of the New York yard. At Nicholas Mole, Hayti, July 15. All well. She was to proceed at once to Port-au-Prince.

OSSIPPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. A. G. Kellogg. Cruising in Haytian waters. Was at St. Nicholas Mole, June 30. All well.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Rockwell. At New York Navy-yard, undergoing repairs. It is expected that it will take at least three months to finish the ship from July 1.

S. Atlantic Station.—**Act. Rear Adm'l. J. H. Gillis.**

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander G. W. Pigman. At Fort Monroe, Va., July 18.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, (flagship), 14 guns, Capt. Allen V. Reed. At Buenos Ayres, June 2.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. F. W. Dickins. At Rosario, Uruguay, June 10. Temporary flagship of Rear Admiral Gillis. On her way down the Parana River. Would proceed up the Uruguay River as far as Paysandu, and thence down to Buenos Ayres, where the Admiral would transfer his flag to the Richmond. Commander J. M. Forsyth has been ordered to command this vessel, and will sail for the South Atlantic Station early in August next.

European Station.—**Commander B. H. McCalla in charge.**

Mails should be addressed to care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. At Southampton, Eng., July 9.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. T. F. Kane. Has been ordered to New York. A cable reports her arrival at Maderia July 10, to leave July 13 for New York. Will probably be relieved by the Chicago.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. George F. F. Wilde. At Genoa, Italy, July 1. All well. Has been ordered to return to New York by Oct. 1.

Pacific Station.—**Rear Adm'l. L. A. Kimberly.**

Address all mail (unless otherwise noted) for the present to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco Cal.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. En route to Apia, Samoa, at last accounts.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. G. Green. Honolulu July 5, having left Nipic at Fanning Island. Would coal and return for Nipic July 8, and convoy that vessel to Honolulu, and thence to San Francisco.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Commander J. B. Coghlan. Arrived at Callao, Peru, July 8.

MONONGAHELA, 3d rate, 2 guns, Store Ship. Commander G. E. Wingate. At Pago-Pago, at last accounts, to remain until further orders.

NIPIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. W. Lyon. At Fanning Island. When coaled will proceed to Honolulu, where she will receive a new propeller and then proceed to San Francisco under convoy of Alert.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers, Lieut. Albon C. Hodgson, in charge. At Mare Island, Cal., for repairs.

Asiatic Station.—**Rear Admiral G. E. Belknap.**

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. N. M. Dyer. At Yokohama July 8. Intended to sail about July 11 for Kobe, and thence to Chemulpo, Korea, relieving the Palos at that point the latter part of July.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns. At Yokohama, Japan. Lieut. Commander W. W. Reisinger is at present in charge of the vessel. The vessel will be repaired and continued on the station. Will be ready for active service last of August.

OMAHA, 2d rate, (flagship), 12 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. At Yokohama, Japan, July 8.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. At Chemulpo, Korea, July 8. When relieved by the Marion will proceed to Nagasaki, Japan.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. J. McGowan, Jr. Arrived at Zanzibar July 29, en route to Asiatic Station.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 12 guns. Comdr. B. P. Lambertson. Left Newport, R. I., June 10, on regular cruise. Arrived at Cherbourg, France, July 1. Will visit Cadiz, Gibraltar and Madeira, in the order named, and return home not later than Oct. 1.

Address mail for the vessel as follows: Care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, London, England.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 guns. Comdr. John Schouler. Put in commission at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., July 10. Inspected July 31, and sails on practice cruise. Will visit Fayal, Western Islands and Funchal, Madeira, returning to Newport about the middle of October.

MINNESOTA, 19 guns. Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island, Harbor, Newport, R. I.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. John A. Howell. At New York, ready for sea. Will go to Newport for her speed and turning trials.

CHICAGO, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. H. B. Robeson. Receiving at New York Navy-yard. Will go to Europe as flagship of the squadron. Will probably be ready about July 20.

DYSPATCH, 4th rate. Lieut. Wm. S. Cowles. At Navy yard, New York.

FORTUNE, tug. Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Iverson. Arrived at New York June 30. When freight is discharged will go to League Island, Pa.; thence to No Folk and thence to Washington, D. C.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 gatlings). Commander H. F. Pickering. Arrived at Salt Ste Marie, Mich., July 27. Would remain two days and then visit ports on Lake Superior. Mails for this ship should be sent to Erie, Pa., as usual.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain Arthur R. Yates. At Norfolk undergoing repairs. Will probably be assigned as flagship of Pacific station.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Arrived at Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., June 26. Will be overhauled and continue survey on coast of Lower California.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield, N. Y. Public Marine School. On her summer cruise. Left Madeira July 24 for New York. Expects to arrive at Glen Cove about Aug. 8.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Stockton. Arrived at Ounalaska June 17, eight days from Sitka. Left that port June 24 to communicate with whaling fleet. Arrived at St. Michael, Behring Sea, from Arctic Ocean, July 8. With portion of the survivors of the bark *Little Ohio*, of New Bedford, wrecked at Point Hope, Arctic Ocean, Oct. 3, 1888. Out of 33 men on board but 8 survive. Name of survivors: Edward Maisen, W. E. Tait, Anton Rodriguez, James Roy, Frederick W. Swartz, Enos Yaco, Peas Perez and Samuel Brown. Whaling bark *Ohio*, second, of New Bedford, wrecked on Munivick Island about June 1, 1889. Vessel total loss; officers and men saved. *Thetis* will return in a few days to Arctic Ocean.

All mail for the *Thetis* should be addressed U. S. *Thetis* Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander F. E. Chadwick. Left New York July 27 for final trial by board, of which Comdr. Bridgeman is senior officer, and returned to Navy yard July 30.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Joshua Bishop. Put in commission at Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., June 19, 1889.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Comdr. J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHOLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

RESCUE, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Capt. Wm. Whitehead. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

SPEEDWELL, Yard Tug, Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Will probably be put out of commission and used as a coal hulk at Norfolk, Va.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. L. A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WARASH, 20 guns, Captain C. C. Carpenter. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Canonicus*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. Felix McCurley, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Stratoga—At Portsmouth, N. H., undergoing repairs. Will be transferred to State of Pennsylvania when repairs are finished, for service as a nautical schoolship.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

In the Austrian budget appears an item of \$0,000 fl. to build a Danubian monitor to cost \$00,000 fl. fl. altogether.

Work on the *Galena* is being rapidly pushed at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, with the view to sending her at an early date to relieve the *Ossipee*, which has been in Haytian waters for a longer period than is customary or prudent during the heated term. Her completion is promised by Aug. 10.

The widow of the late Asst. Engr. William Brinley Boggs has been appointed to a bookkeeper's position in the Navy Department by Secretary Tracy. Engineer Boggs was a son of the late Pay Director Boggs, and a grandson of Commodore Lawrence, of "Don't give up the ship" fame.

The report of the commission appointed to select a site on the Northwest coast for the establishment of a Government Navy-yard has been submitted to the Secretary of the Navy, and is now in the hands of the public printer, to be set up in pamphlet form for general distribution. It will not be made public until put in type, but the location of the site has already been stated. The report of the Board on the Southern coast has not yet been completed.

REAR ADMIRAL BELKNAP, commanding the U. S. naval force of the Asiatic squadron, reports to the Navy Department, under date of July 8, that the *Omaha*, the *Marion* and the *Monocacy* were at Yokohama and the *Palos* at Chemulpo. The *Marion* was expected to sail about July 11 for Kobe and thence to Chemulpo, relieving the *Palos* at that point. The *Palos* on being relieved, would sail for Nagasaki. The *Monocacy* was undergoing repairs.

The daily newspapers are all giving glowing accounts of the successful trial of the *Yorktown* on Monday. The official report has not yet been made to the Navy Department.

MESSRS. YARROW AND CO., Poplar, have delivered to the Admiralty two first class torpedo boats of the following dimensions: Length, 130 ft., with a breadth of 18 ft. 6 in. These boats have attained a speed of 22½ knots per hour during a continuous run of three hours with 20 tons on board.

The order of the Secretary of the Navy granting leave to per diem employees in the Navy Department has been officially construed so as to allow 30 days when the employee has been in the Department a year or more, and proportionally, that is, two and a half days a month, for less time than a year.

The Secretary of the Navy calls attention to the fact that the act of Congress of Aug. 14, 1888, "to relieve certain appointed or enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps from the charge of desertion, relates exclusively to cases of desertion which occurred during the War of the Rebellion. Many applications have been received from persons who deserted at other times than within the period covered by the law, which cannot be granted.

The Navy Department, having received information that three men left on Arevas Key, Campeachy Bank, Yucatan, by the American schooner *Anna*, on the 20th of June last, are in imminent danger of starvation, has cabled Admiral Gherardi to send a vessel to their rescue. He will probably send the *Ossipee*, now at Port-au-Prince, Hayti. The men were left on the Key to take care of the property of the company working the guano beds there, and their limited supply of provisions is by this time exhausted.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER CHARLES H. STOCKTON, under date of June 24, reports to the Navy Department the arrival of the *Thetis* under his command at Ounalaska, June 17, eight days and ten hours from Sitka. The Revenue steamer *Rush* was found in port; having arrived a few hours previously, and the Revenue steamer *Bear* arrived from San Francisco June 22. The *Thetis* will call at Port Clarence for a boat and other material for the Point Barrow refuge station. The *Thetis* expected to leave June 24 for the northward to communicate with the whaling fleet and to cruise in the vicinity of Behring Straits while awaiting the opening of the ice in the vicinity of Point Barrow.

The graduating exercises at the Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., were concluded July 31 after a most interesting time. In the afternoon the class went out in the *Stiletto* for torpedo boat practice. The boat was in charge of Lieut. Comdr. Rich and Lts. Berry, Ross, Bleeker and Field. Bristol was visited and the new steel torpedo boat now building at the Herreshoff Works was inspected. The exercises and examinations of the class have been entirely satisfactory to the instructors, who feel more than satisfied with the season's work, the members of the class showing an interest in their work. Nearly all the members of the class will report at the War College on Monday, having been ordered there for further instruction.

In his recent work entitled "Aide Mémoire de l'Officier de Marine," M. Durnassier brings a strong indictment against the British Admiralty for the manner in which many of their ships have lately been constructed. Speaking of the "Admiral" class, he points out that "when those ships were completed they had a displacement of from 400 to 600 tons in excess of what was contemplated. The result has been an extra immersion of their armor from 12 to 16 inches, thus leaving the upper edge of the armor not more than 18 inches above water." He is of opinion that in actual warfare it will be found that there are too many "types" of ships in the English Navy, and that this variety will prove to be a serious drawback.

The *Baltimore American* says: "The new revenue cutter, which has yet received no name, has arrived at Baltimore from Wilmington, where it was built in Pusey and Jones' shipyards. The new steamer is an iron propeller, fore and aft rigged, and made an average speed of 11½ knots coming from Wilmington. On her trial trip she made 12½ knots. She is fitted with inverted, direct-acting compound engines, with cylinders 24 and 28 by 18 inches. The stroke of piston is 20 and 12 by 18 in., and forces the water into a Blake fire-pump through a stand pipe on the hurricane deck, provided with six 2½-inch hose nozzles. The boilers are steel, of the Scotch type, with three furnaces. The vessel is handsomely fitted up, the cabins done in oak, wardrobes in bay wood and engine room in walnut. The hull is painted black, with white borders, like all vessels of her class."

INDICATIONS point to a lively competition among shipbuilders for the contract for the construction of the three 2,000-ton gunboats or cruisers recently advertised for. The names of the firms which have already made application for plans and specifications for the 2,000-ton vessels are the Quintard Iron Works, N. F. Palmer, Jr., and Co., New York; Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal.; the William Cramp and Sons Building Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; the Hohenstein Manufacturing Company, Newark, N. J.; Harrison Loring, City Point Works, Boston, Mass.; Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works, Richmond, Va.; Neafie and Levy, "Penn Works," Philadelphia, Pa.; the Continental Iron Works, Brooklyn, N. Y.; R. Moore and Co., Mobile, Ala.; Bath Iron Works, T. W. Hyde, president, Bath, Me.; New York Iron Works, New York, and the Portland Locomotive Works, Portland, Me.

The result of the official trial of her Majesty's ship *Melpomene*, one of the "M" class of cruisers for the British Navy, was considered most satisfactory, the engines working without a hitch. The *Melpomene* was built by Palmer. She was taken out of Portsmouth at 3 A. M. At 5:30 A. M. the trial run began, and ended at 5:30 P. M., the results being as follows: Steam, 141.16 pounds; vacuum, 24 inches; revolutions, 128; mean indicated horse power for the 12 hours—starboard engine, 3,145; port engine, 3,071; total, 6,216; minimum indicated horse power, 5,891; maximum indicated horse power, 6,815; speed of vessel on indicated horse power, 6.815; speed of vessel on the log, 17.383 knots; log showed for the 12 hours 212 knots. Two days succeeding the date of the above the *Melpomene* was again taken to sea for the purpose of undergoing her full power trial of

four hours' duration under forced draught. She left the dockyard at 6 A. M. and commenced her trial at 7:50 A. M., completing it at 11:50, the mean indicated horse power attained being 9,641, or 641 above the guarantee of 9,000, with an air pressure of 1.7 inches of water and a speed of 19.7 knots.

THE NEW ORLEANS and St. Louis press are uniting in very high praise of the work of the fire brigade from the revenue cutter *Seward*, at a recent fire at New Orleans. From the published accounts it appears that the brave and well-disciplined efforts of these men saved a large amount of property from the flames. But what less could be expected from American seamen? With the story of the disaster at Apia, and of the heroism it elicited fresh in our memories, nothing like this should surprise us. The following letter shows that some corporations have souls:

OFFICE N. O. CITY AND LAKE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW ORLEANS, July 22, 1889.

Capt. J. A. Slamm, United States Revenue Steamer *W. H. Seward*, West End:

DEAR SIR: During the fire yesterday at the West End, it has been noticed that through the exertions of the brave men under your command the property of the company has been saved from a great calamity. I am directed by the Board of Directors to express their sincere thanks to you and your men for their bravery and gallantry by thus saving our fine resort, and as a mark of our gratitude I take the liberty to inclose a check of \$250 on the New Orleans National Bank, which sum please distribute among those brave men according to your best judgment. I am, dear sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

H. GALLY, Acting President.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

JULY 27.—Paymaster John W. Jordan, to appear before Retiring Board.

JULY 30.—Assistant Surgeon P. H. Bryant, to temporary duty on board the ironclads at Richmond, Virginia.

Lieutenant Hamilton Hutchins, to the Boston. Assistant Naval Constructors C. H. Hewes and W. L. Capps, to duty at Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Detached.

JULY 25.—Lieutenant A. Ross, from torpedo instruction, July 31, and ordered to the Pensacola.

Ensign Louis S. Van Duzer, from Coast Survey steamer *Eagle*, Aug. 10, and ordered to duty in the Hydrographic Office.

JULY 30.—Lieutenant H. O. Dunn, from the Torpedo Station and ordered to the Baltimore.

Commissioned.

JULY 25.—The following-named Naval Academy graduates of the Class of 1886 to be Assistant Engineers, to rank from June 28, 1889, in accordance with the act of March 2, 1889: J. S. McLean, Chas. W. Hayes, R. L. Werntz, and Horace W. Jones. Another appointment under the same act will be made as soon as a question is settled concerning the physical condition of one of the eligible members of the Class of 1886.

MARINE CORPS.

JULY 27.—1st Lieutenant Richard Wallach, detached from Torpedo Station and ordered to duty at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1st Lieutenant B. R. Russell, detached from command of Marine Guard of the Galena, Aug. 8, when relieved by 1st Lieutenant Thomas N. Wood, and will report to commandant of League Island for duty at Marine Barracks there.

1st Lieutenant Thomas N. Wood, detached from Torpedo Station and ordered to Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., as relief of Lieutenant Russell.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Navy Department during the week ending Aug. 2:

J. J. McCullough, beneficiary, at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, July 23.

C. G. Talcott, assistant engineer, attached to the Atlanta at New York Navy-yard, July 25.

Wm. Conley, private, M. C., at Mare Island, Cal., July 18.

W. Bates, private, M. C., attached to Tallapoosa, in English Hospital at Montevideo, April 26.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 20, 1889.

G. O. 374.

In order to insure uniformity, the following routine will be observed at morning and evening colors on board of all men-of-war in commission, and at all Naval Stations: When a band is present it will play—At morning colors: "The Star Spangled Banner." At evening colors: "Hail Columbia." All persons present, belonging to the Navy, not so employed as to render it impracticable, will face toward the colors and salute as the ensign reaches the peak or truck in hoisting, or the taffrail or ground in hauling down.

B. F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 20, 1889.

G. C.-M. O. 56.

I. Before a General Court-martial, which convened at the Navy-yard, New York, June 19, 1889, and of which Comdr. George W. Sumner, U. S. N., was president, was arraigned and tried P. A. Paymr. Henry R. Smith, U. S. Navy. Charge—Absence from his station and duty after his leave had expired." Specification—"In this, that the said Henry R. Smith, a passed assistant paymaster in the United States Navy, being attached to and serving as pay officer of the United States ship *Ezra*, in the harbor of New York, New York, and having, on the twenty-fifth day of April, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, been granted leave of absence from said ship and duty until the morning of the next day, and having, on the said twenty-fifth day of April, as such pay officer, proceeded to and drawn from the Sub-Treasury of the United States at New York, New York, for disbursement to the officers and crew of said vessel the sum of \$1,200, money of the United States furnished for the naval service thereof, did neglect and fail to return to his said station and duty at the expiration of his said leave of absence therefrom on the morning of the 26th of April, in the year aforesaid, and, retaining said money in his possession on shore, did remain absent from his said station and duty without leave, until the third day of May, in the year aforesaid." To which charge and specification the accused, P. A. Paymr. Henry R. Smith, U. S. Navy, pleaded "Guilty."

The Court after full and mature deliberation, found as follows: The specification of the charge, "Proved by plea." And that the accused, P. A. Paymr. Henry R. Smith, U. S. Navy, is—Of the charge, "Guilty."

The Court thereupon sentenced the said P. A. Paymr. Henry R. Smith, U. S. Navy, "to be suspended from rank and duty for the period of six months on full pay, and to retain his present rank on the list of Passed Assistant Paymasters in the U. S. Navy for such period."

II. The proceedings, finding and sentence of the General Court-martial in the foregoing case of P. A. Paymr. Henry R. Smith, U. S. Navy, are approved; but in view of the unanimous recommendation of the Court that the sentence be remitted for the reason that, in its opinion, P. A. Paymr. Smith was, "at the time the offence was committed, irresponsible for his actions, because of his physical and mental condition," the sentence is remitted.

B. F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 27, 1889.

DISBURSING officers, or others acting under authority of the Navy Department, will suspend the payment of any telegraph bills for official messages transmitted or received over lines in the United States until the official promulgation by the Postmaster General of the order fixing the rates for such service during the current fiscal year.

B. F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. NAVY REGULATION CIRCULAR NO. 59.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1889.

The Transcript List prescribed by Form II, Navy Regulations, edition 1876, is hereby abolished, the information contained therein being embraced in other blanks.

B. F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.

TESTS OF COIL BOILERS.

A BOARD, of which Chief Engineer Charles H. Loring is president, has been appointed for the purpose of examination and test of coil boilers. The other members of the Board are Chief Engineer William A. Windsor and Passed Assistant Engineers J. J. Barry and C. P. Howell. The members of the Board are now on duty at New York, but when the boilers in question are ready will meet at such time and place as the president of the Board may direct. Under date of Aug. 2, 1888, the Department invited proposals for furnishing coil boilers for the Navy. The boilers offered by Chas. Ward, Charleston, W. Va.; William Cowles, New York; Frank B. King, Washington, and the Hohenstein Manufacturing Company, Newark, N. J., are considered as possessing sufficient merit to warrant the Department in testing them. Any of these parties desiring their boilers tested must furnish the boilers and prepare them for test at their own expense, either at their own works or at such other places as may be approved by the Department. They have been requested to communicate with Chief Engineer Loring at the Navy-yard, New York, on the subject.

HOPE DEFERRED.

The death of Wm. Madison at Cramer's Hill, Camden, July 19, ended a long and pathetic struggle for a deserved pension. Wm. Madison had been rendered helpless during the war and left a sufferer for life. He was a private in Co. H, 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers, the celebrated Corn Exchange Regiment. After the regiment had been driven from a high bluff at Shepherdstown, W. Va., into the Potomac River on Sept. 20, 1862, by three brigades of A. P. Hill's Confederate division, Madison received four bullets in his body. This was a total of five wounds in one day. Three were in the body, one in the arm, and one in the jaws, between the root of the mouth and the tongue.

After being shot for the fifth time, Madison raised himself to full length in the water, and, levelling his rifle at the enemy, fired a parting shot. He then fell helpless and was assisted to shore. The Corn Exchange Regiment's loss was 200 men. Madison was then 48 years old, but after he got about again he was not able to work much as his wounds troubled him constantly. His long existence is considered remarkable, considering his condition. Two years ago, when 73 years old, his wounded arm had to be amputated. He was barely able to exist on a small pension allowed by the Government, and for long years he had fought for an increase, but he died before it came.

"How much does young Smifkins earn in the Government service?" asked one of that gentleman's friends of a Department chief. "I beg your pardon," was the response, "but you mean to say 'How much does he receive?' do you not?"—Washington Capital.

An exceedingly sad incident marked the introduction of the late Mrs. Julia Gardiner Tyler to her husband, President John Tyler, in 1844. With her father, Mr. Gardiner, she had just returned to this country from Europe, and was visiting in Washington when the two were invited by the President to join a pleasure excursion down the river on the war steamer *Princeton*. During the trip the explosion of a gun killed Mr. Gardiner and several others. Mr. Gardiner's body was taken to the White House, and in the sad scenes attending the funeral began the acquaintance which ripened into intimacy, and resulted in the marriage of Miss Gardiner to the President.

The *Newport, R. I., News* of July 31 says: "Commander Goodrich gave an elaborate reception on Tuesday at the Torpedo Station in honor of the admiral and officers of the French ships. The full New Hampshire band was stationed on the lawn and furnished music. The invitations sent were generally accepted and the attendance was a representative one in every respect. The visiting officers, as well as the officers of Fort Adams and of the Naval Training Station, were in uniform, and the gilt lace and buttons blended charmingly with the toilettes of the ladies. Many of the cottagers and local residents were present, and the event was one of peculiar interest, owing to its international character.

In the "Proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institute" for May, Capt. E. S. May, Royal Artillery, has an article on "Machine Guns and their Employment." Machine guns, Capt. May contends, should be formed into distinct batteries of six or eight pieces, so that their effect may not be frittered away and lost by their being scattered about among individual battalions and squadrons.

The British torpedo boats Nos. 30, 31 and 32 are to be despatched to Bermuda as auxiliaries to the harbor defences of that place.

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AT Buckingham Palace, London, on July 27, amid all the pomp of royal ceremonial, Princess Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar of Wales was married to Alexander William George Duff, Earl of Fife and Viscount Macduff. Never, says a despatch to the *Herald*, did wedding bells ring a merrier peal to English ears. The marriage had to the nation that simple human interest that attaches to all marriages, strengthened and deepened by the love and loyalty of a great people for the most popular prince and princess ever destined to rule the land. The Prince of Wales gave away his daughter genially and royally, and with the benediction came a few moments of joyful excitement, which broke through the stiffness of the pompous ceremonial, and showed that hearts beat quite as warmly under crowns and coronets as under fustian caps.

MAJOR L. H. CARPENTER, 5th Cavalry, with the two troops from Fort Myer, Va.; Captain Turnbull with Light Battery C, 3d Artillery, from Washington Barracks; Captain Cushing with Light Battery B, 4th Artillery, from Fort Adams, and Captain Brinckle with Light Battery F, 5th Artillery, from Fort Hamilton, are now pursuing the even or uneven, as it may be, tenor of their march to Mt. Gretna, Pa., where they expect to arrive early next week. The period of their stay is uncertain, but it is expected they will commence the return march in time to arrive at their posts early in September.

THE unvarying neatness of the regular British soldier, on and off duty, is worthy of remark, says a correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*. They all look as if their uniforms were just in from the tailor, and the men walk about the streets with a jaunty stride that marks them as the best dressed people one meets.

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We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscribers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give the matter our immediate attention.

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ARMYNAVY.

MULTIPLYING NAVAL BOARDS.

VERILY these are busy times with naval officers. The old maxim that two heads are better than one has a staunch follower in Secretary Tracy, who, in striking contrast to his predecessor, prefers to have others delve into the details and assist him in reaching a conclusion rather than attempt to master the technical features himself. The stupendous and complex questions of a department like the Navy are too great for any one man to properly manage if he attempts to do the drudgery, even if he were a master of naval subjects instead of being as ignorant of them as lawyer secretaries usually are, hardly knowing the difference between a marling spike and a main brace. The period of service of a Naval Secretary is far too short for him to become a successful executive officer and a naval expert at the same time. Mr. Tracy is apparently a believer in boards. The list is being augmented weekly, until now the Navy is full of them. Some of the special boards now in session or existence are: The Greer Board on organization and tactics, the board on business methods and correspondence, the Walker speed and turning trial board, the two boards on Navy-yard sites, the boards on permanent improvements of the New York and League Island Navy-yards, the board on heat and power for the Washington Gun Foundry, the board to test steel for new ships, the board to devise a simple method for the issue of small stores, the several boards to make official trials of new ships; the board, comprising the Chief Constructor, Engineer in Chief, Chief of Ordnance and Equipment, on all plans for new ships; the old Advisory Board, which will continue to exist until the Clarke armor has been tested and reported upon, and the new Advisory Board, Commodore McCann, president, recently organized by Secretary Tracy for the purpose of outlining a general policy for continuing the increase of the Navy. With the above, in addition to the routine and permanently established boards, such as the inspection and examining boards and boards of survey, the whole Navy would seem to be controlled by boards.

The operations of the Greer and McCann boards will be watched with the keenest interest. The former has to do with the personnel and interior management of naval affairs; the latter with ships

and means of defence generally. Both of these boards are in daily session at the Navy Department. The work of the Greer board will necessarily be slow and tedious. Thus far little has been done beyond organizing and in a general way discussing a programme of action. One of the papers to which attention has been given is the report of the board appointed by Mr. Whitney to devise a new rating for petty officers and seamen. This will be carefully gone over and put in shape for the President's action. Papers, foreign and from individual officers of our own Navy on tactics and organization, will then be considered. The Bureau of Navigation has had many of these papers on hand for some time. One of them, recently turned over to the board, contains valuable suggestions from Captain Henry Erben on an improved scheme for recruiting.

The duties of the McCann board will be to assist the Secretary in arriving at a conclusion as to the wisest course to pursue in continuing the reconstruction of the Navy, in order that in his forthcoming annual report to Congress he may speak intelligently upon the subject. The board consists of Commodore W. P. McCann, Captain R. L. Phythian, Captain W. T. Sampson, Commander W. M. Fulger, Lieutenant-Commander Williard H. Brownson; Ensign Philip R. Alger, recorder. This board will formulate and report to the Secretary a general plan to be followed in building up the Navy—of how many and of what classes of vessels it should consist; how much should be appropriated each year for construction, so that within a reasonable period of time the model or ideal navy should be completed; what will be the probable deterioration or wear and tear; and how great an expenditure will be necessary annually for repairs and renewals to overcome that deterioration; and, generally, such information as the members of the board may possess or be able to collect upon this subject.

One of the subjects which the board has given attention to during the past week is a proposition to have all vessels for the service of the Government constructed in such manner as to be easily convertible into effective war vessels. There are probably a hundred revenue cutters, light house tenders and vessels operated in the service of the Fish Commission, Coast Survey, etc., which could be, and should be, so constructed as to form a powerful arm of the Navy in time of need. As it is, they are built without regard for the protection of their machinery or for carrying armament. Both of these could be provided without materially increasing the cost of the vessels. Other nations do not spend their money for ships of any kind that cannot be converted into warships in case of necessity, and the United States should follow their example. The lighthouse tenders, for instance, with their crews familiar with the planting of buoys and handling ground tackle, would prove invaluable as torpedo boats. All Government vessels should be built on plans prepared in the Navy Department and furnished on requisition by the Department in the regular service, of which they are to be placed. In this way a powerful and model navy could be built up.

NEW DRILL REGULATIONS FOR U. S. ARMY.

ATTENTION has already been called to the fact that the Board upon revision of Tactics for the Army, now in session at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., has published in the Journal of the U. S. Cavalry Association the advance sheets of the new drill book for cavalry. These regulations are provisional in their nature and are published with a view to discussion and possible amendment, where omissions or obscurities may occur. The publication comprises the school of the soldier. It is the same as that adopted for infantry and artillery, with modifications necessary for the cavalry.

The two most notable features observed in the new drill regulations, are the numerous additions to the "setting up" exercises and the reductions in the "manual of arms" as compared with the old system. In the "setting up" exercises the four movements of the old tactics have been extended until in the new system there are proposed to be seventeen. In this cumbering of the new drill regulations with a lot of simple performances, such as closing and opening the fingers in the 5th exer-

cise and rising on the toes in the 17th exercise, the Board seems to have lost sight of one great object of the present revision, as was supposed, which was to have the new regulations as brief as possible consistent with utility, and to do away with any useless drill. In their additions to the "setting up" exercises the Board appear to have adopted a system of calisthenics more fitted for a graded public school, than for a recruit. Would it not have been much better to let the "setting up" exercises remain as they were, and to have added the "double step" for a 5th exercise; and merely changed the form of command as the Board has done with the commands?

The principal changes in the manual of arms are in the omission of the manual for "support arms," "secure arms," "reverse arms," "rest on arms" and the old style for "inspection arms." The command "arms port" is changed to "port arms," and carbines are inspected at "port arms" instead of having a specific position for that purpose. In the manual for "loading" the drill "by the numbers" is omitted. In thus simplifying the manual of arms the board has made a very commendable change, and one that is in true accord with present ideas and methods of drill, which should be the simplest possible combined with usefulness. Several officers of the Regular Army who have a fondness for dividing a single movement in the manual of arms of the rifle into 10 or 15 partial movements, executed in cadence with the numbers, in order to make their companies present a fancy appearance at drill, will find a small stumbling block in paragraphs 127 and 133, which are as follows:

127. The following positions of the piece are intended mainly for use in dispersed order and route marches. Whenever the command for any of these positions is given, the piece will be shifted in the most convenient manner, reducing the movements to regular motions and cadence is prohibited.

133. In the battle exercises, or whenever circumstances require, the regular positions of the manual of arms and the firings may be ordered without regard to the previous position of the piece; such movements as are not in the manual will be executed without regard to motions or cadence.

It is laid down as a principle that the effective use of a weapon is not to be impeded by the formalities of drill.

The explanations for the movements in the new drill book are very clearly and accurately delineated, and the commands are much more indicative of the movement to be executed than they were in the old tactics.

STUDENTS of the causes of desertion from the Army may prepare to resume their labors. Late statistics show that desertion is on the increase, and there must be reasons for it not yet discovered; or, at any rate, the proper remedy has not been suggested. The increase, to be sure, is not large, but the fact that there has not been a decrease is sufficient cause for regret. During the six months ending June 30, 1889, the records show an increase of 135 over the number reported for the corresponding period of the previous year. This is somewhat less than was anticipated last spring, when it was discovered that there were 237 more desertions during the six months ending Dec. 31, 1888, than during the corresponding period of the previous year. The month of May usually showing the highest percentage of desertions, an increase proportional to that recorded for the several previous months, was naturally looked for, but strange to relate there were 66 less than during the previous May. The following statistics will show the desertions for the past two years:

	1888.	1887.
July.....	409	341
August.....	173	181
September.....	297	311
October.....	150	96
November.....	180	183
December.....	135	97
	1344	1200
	1889.	1888.
January.....	119	80
February.....	109	82
March.....	313	247
April.....	270	184
May.....	405	471
June.....	251	166
	2811	2439

Of the 1,467 desertions which occurred during the past six months, an examination of the records show that 1,043 deserted during the first year of enlistment; 265 in the second year; 90 in third year; 27 in fourth year; 10 in fifth year, and 32 after the fifth year. The importance of these figures, as prompting some radical steps for correcting the growing evil, is fully appreciated by General Schofield and Adjutant General Kelton, both of whom

have given the subject much thought and discussion lately, and will soon have some plans of action matured for the consideration of Congress. Modifications of the existing articles of war will, of course, receive their earnest advocacy.

IN an army order dated March 31 the German Emperor says: " Movements with closed ranks give an insufficient idea of the military value of a body of troops. It is not a good thing to allow officers to believe that they will be judged on their accessory parts of the instruction. The Emperor reminds officers that they ought to choose for their inspection a time when they can ascertain accurately the results attained without distracting the troops from their ordinary exercises and routine of instruction, and he recommends them to make each day of the inspection a veritable day of manœuvre with a 'special idea' and a masked enemy." The practical Germans are devoting their entire attention to the systematic training of their troops for war, without regard to the merely showy parade movements which are so attractive to the novitiate soldier. Speaking for the British Army, the Horse-Guards Gazette says: " Officers seem to think to carry out manœuvre properly requires a large number of men, a large extent of open country, several hours at your disposal, a good deal of blank cartridge, dinners cooked on the ground, and plenty of drumming, trumpeting, shouting, and blank firing; and that unless all this can be done it is no use to attempt anything in the shape of field training for troops. As a matter of fact, a subaltern with ten men who has an hour at his disposal can, if he goes into any field near barracks or any country road, give these ten men most valuable instruction in the duties they would have to perform in war; and, more than that, unless the men have had a thorough instruction individually before they take part in manœuvres of large bodies, they will learn very little from those manœuvres. Large manœuvres are valuable aids to senior officers in accustoming them to the command of troops in the field, but the detailed instruction of the junior regimental officers and the men should be carried out in the companies where individual attention can be given to each man. Do not tie the hands of the captains; let them carry out the instruction in the way which seems to them best so long as they keep within the regulations."

ABOVE all other battles of the great war for the Union, that at Gettysburg, which marked the beginning of the end of the Confederate cause, deserves to be correctly recorded in history. But while much labor has been expended in the matter of tracing the Union lines, and of locating each position of each regiment, the equally important matter of locating the Confederate commands has been comparatively neglected. It is more than a quarter of a century since the close of the battle, and a very large proportion of those who were competent to testify in the matter have passed away. In a few years it will be forever too late to accomplish it. For these reasons we are glad to know that Congress will be asked for the necessary appropriation to perform this work. Colonel John B. Bachelder, of Massachusetts, widely known as the Government historian of Gettysburg, is undoubtedly the man best qualified to conduct this work, and if the appropriation is made and requisite authority is given to him, the record of the great struggle will go down in history with rare accuracy and completeness.

AT the annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Society of the Cincinnati, held in Boston on July 4, appropriate resolutions were adopted relative to the decease in February last of Brevet Major-General Henry Jackson Hunt, U. S. A., Governor of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, an hereditary member, grandson of Captain Thomas Hunt, Mass. Continental Infantry of the Revolution, an original member. The Hon. Samuel Crocker Cobb, President of the Massachusetts Cincinnati, in his remarks at the celebration of their one hundred and sixth annual reunion, delivered a glowing eulogy on the life and services of General Hunt.

THE report first published in the JOURNAL, and indubitably denied at the time, concerning important defects discovered in the plans of the battle ship *Texas*, will shortly receive an official verification, as an investigation is now being made under orders from Secretary Tracy with the view to correcting the important mistakes before the construction of the ship has progressed too far. There was ample authority at the time for the statement that the vessel as designed would not carry her weights, and the changes in the plans, which will soon be authorized, will satisfy all of the correctness of our statements concerning this vessel.

WE especially commend to the attention of our Army officers, and the authorities at Washington, the complaint of a "Disgusted National Guardsman," which appears elsewhere under the heading of "A Wrong Kind of Object Lesson for State Troops." Our correspondent is not so far wrong as we wish he were in the statement that "red tape and routine have made the administration of the Army inefficient, to an extent which would not be permitted in the National Guard of any of the great States."

THE rifle competitions for 1889 are now fairly under way, and we hope to be able to give results promptly from week to week, as reports come in, until the contests are terminated.

THE St. Louis *Post Dispatch* quotes Major Frederick Von Muchwitz, of the German Army, recently in that city, as saying: "I visited West Point and was struck by the remarkable martial spirit and strict discipline that prevailed, as well as the most unusual physical development of the cadets. The thing that most astonished me in military circles was the total absence of cavalry from the American service. I was two days at the so-called cavalry school at Fort Riley, and before his death had several long conversations with General Hatch at Omaha. The country west of the Missouri, where the Indians have so long been giving trouble, seems made by nature for cavalry evolutions, and yet I doubt if the United States could put a squadron of well drilled cavalry into the field. I know that there are ten regiments bearing the name of cavalry in the Service, and that they have proved most effective. But as a matter of fact they are not cavalry, but mounted infantry, dragoons at the best. While at Fort Buford I saw three troops of cavalry go out on a scout. It is sufficient to say that not an enlisted man or an officer carried a sabre. This is enough to show that they are not cavalry, and I learned that the sabre was never carried on active service. To a German officer this seems very strange, as our men are taught that the sabre is the distinctive weapon of the cavalryman, and that firearms are to be subsidiary to it. On visiting Fort Riley and seeing the evolutions of that place, I became more strongly convinced than ever that there was no cavalry in this country. The sabre used is good enough, but is adapted neither to the German system of using the edge, nor the French style of employing the point. As all-around horsemen the American officers are in my opinion about the best in the world, especially as rough riders, and with a little training fine cavalry regiments could be turned out. But under the present system there is not a cavalry regiment in the Service."

DRAWING on the reminiscences of his youth, Rear Admiral V. Werner gave in the German periodical review, *Unsere Zeit*, published in Leipzig, a description of the battle of Heligoland, which took place on May 9, 1864, between a Danish and a combined Austrian-Prussian squadron. In this he accused Captain Sir Leopold McClintock, who was lying with H. M. S. *Aurora* in Heligoland on that day, with deceiving the Germans as to the character of his vessel and hauling down her white English ensign at the last moment and changing it to the red English ensign. Otto Lutken, retired Captain of Royal Danish Navy, has written a reply in which he says: "What you write here, sir, is a plain accusation that the commander of the frigate tried to favor the Danes by misleading the German ships during the battle in an unlawful and dishonorable way. This accusation is an insult not alone against Admiral Sir Leopold McClintock but against the whole English Navy." He quotes from a letter of Admiral McClintock in which he says: "I have simply to add that the *Aurora* showed only the white English ensign throughout." In concluding he says: "You know, sir, that Nelson once said: 'The word of a British admiral is as good as the word of any reigning prince in Europe.' I, therefore, am sure that you will be compelled to admit that you, as the youngest officer on board the *Basil-*

isk, have been deceived in your observations, and that you have made a mistake 25 years later in raising an injurious and unsubstantiated charge against a gentleman whose honor nobody else has ventured to stain."

THE Admiralty have paid the fine imposed upon Captain Woodward for contempt of court in the case of the supposed naval deserter Thompson, to which we have alluded heretofore, and have offered to settle the matter with Thompson by a payment of £25, or an undertaking being given that no legal proceedings shall be instituted against Captain Woodward or any other official. In the course of a debate in Parliament, Lord Hamilton stated that Thompson had absconded from Nottingham with some money of a man who had given him shelter, and that he had enlisted at Derby into the militia. There he stated he was a deserter from the navy, and the local police found that the description of him in the *Police Gazette* exactly corresponded with that of the prisoner. He was taken to Portsmouth, but when before Captain Woodward he denied that he was a deserter. Captain Woodward, however, believed that he was, and sent him under escort to Lewes Gaol. On the way to the prison he again told the escort that he was a deserter from the navy; but at the prison he again denied it to the Governor, who punished him for making a false statement. As soon as the error was detected every possible effort was made to rectify it, and the boy was set at liberty and returned to his regiment.

THE British Columbian city of Vancouver seems to have had a wonderful revival since its partial destruction by fire in 1886. Brick blocks have taken the place of dilapidated shanties; a city hall, an hospital, two fire halls, all substantial buildings, have been built, and three fine bridges. Sixty miles of streets have been laid out and more than half of them graded, a system of sewage commenced, ten water tanks built for protection from fire, and a magnificent road, nine miles in length, built around the 900 acres of the natural park, called Stanley Park. The city is described as a model of health, cleanliness, and comfort. It is lighted by electricity and supplied with abundance of water of the purest quality, under high pressure, from the neighboring mountain. Eight regular lines of steamers arrive and depart, and others are in prospect.

THOSE trembling patriots, whose souls have been harassed by fears of international troubles, as a result of the capture of the steamer *Black Diamond* by the U. S. revenue cutter *Rush*, may calm themselves. There is no prospect of any result that will call them to the imminent, deadly breach, and there will be no bloodshed, or anything more vexatious than the hootings of owl-like newspapers, who mistake noise for wisdom. The result of this decided action by the United States will probably be a definite and final understanding between the two Governments of their relative rights, and a concert of action for the protection of the seal fisheries from unlawful marauders. Such protection is as important to Her Majesty's lieges as to American interests, and is, we have reason to believe, desired by every one except some of the people of British Columbia.

SPEAKING of the coming naval maneuvers, the *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "The nation may well be proud of the fleet which is to be inspected on Saturday, August 3, relying as it may that this is no mere assembly for show purposes, but a fighting factor of no mean proportions. There will not be a ship in the lines that is not as good or better than anything of her age or class belonging to a foreign Power. Before the inspection takes place we intend to put before our readers a comparative statement showing the immense advance in every respect which has been made in even the comparatively short period which has elapsed since the Jubilee spectacle—an advance which, except to those who have followed naval matters very closely, will, we think, be found little short of marvellous."

TO COMPENSATE themselves for their loss of influence in Delagoa Bay, the British authorities are proposing to establish a rival port in Sordwana Bay, situated 75 miles south of Delagoa Bay and 200 north of Durban, Natal. Placed on the confines of Zululand and Amatongaland, it is under British protection, and adjoins the independent native state of Swaziland. This bay extends for about eight miles along the coast and has a coral reef which forms a natural breakwater and could at comparatively small cost be built up to the height necessary to protect the inlet in any weather. It is expected to give the British a route to the Transvaal better than the neighboring Delagoa Bay railway.

SECRETARY PROCTOR being unable to return to Washington the early part of the week on account of the illness of his eldest son, General Macfeely has, by direction of the President, been acting as

Secretary of War during the greater part of the week. The Secretary is expected in Washington on Saturday.

G. L. C., in an article in the *New York Times* on the subject of drill in the Navy, says: "The introducing of rifle practice into the United States Navy on a scale somewhat in keeping with that observed in the United States Army has been heretofore regarded as unnecessary, if not altogether impracticable. But the advent of such ships as the *Chicago* and *Baltimore* puts an altogether different phase on the matter. A comparison between the system now employed in our Navy and those systems employed in the navies of Great Britain, France, and other great powers, shows that with us too little importance is attached to rifle practice."

LORD SALISBURY, speaking at the annual Ministerial banquet at the Mansion House on Wednesday evening, said that England's aim in foreign affairs was always "Peace, with honor." Concerning the immediate danger of a conflict, he regarded the vast preparations that had been made as a great security for peace. Events in Egypt did not menace the permanent prosperity of that country. The disorder on the frontier would be suppressed. England had entered into engagements not to abandon Egypt until the latter is capable of maintaining her own Government in the face of foes, and these engagements England would assuredly fulfil.

THE retirement this week of Major Alex. Sharpe reduces the number of Paymasters of the Army to thirty-four, being five in excess of the number fixed by the act of July 5, 1884, reducing the number of paymasters to 29. So far as retirements for age are concerned, there will not be a chance for an appointment in the pay corps until Major Bash retires in 1894. Should some way be opened for the retirement of Majors Willard, Thomas and Hall, who are disabled and anxious to retire, the way would be clear for the appointment of a new Major Sept. 23, 1892, when Major Poole will have reached 64 years of age.

A NUMBER of changes among Army officers on "special assignment" may be looked for in the near future. In the early days of his administration Secretary Proctor, without giving mature consideration to the advantages of "rotation in office," made several details which naturally gave rise to the belief that he would not be governed by any general rules in making special assignments. But with time he has changed his views, and there is a prospect of change for officers who have had more than the allotted period of special service.

THE new recruiting details for the two years ending Sept. 30, 1891, are being slowly made up. To date the following nominations have been made: Capt. S. T. Hamilton, 2d Cav.; Capt. A. D. Kauffman, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. George B. Walker, 6th Inf.; 1st Lt. L. C. Allen, 16th Inf.; Capt. C. R. Paul, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. McA. Webster, 22d Inf., and Capt. J. M. Thompson, 24th Inf.

THE board on the publication of the *Rebellion Records* has established its headquarters in the north wing of the War Department in rooms adjoining those formerly occupied by the Secretary of War. To make room for this board and the new record and pension division of the Secretary's office, considerable shifting around of clerks of other divisions has been necessary.

IT is becoming generally recognized, says the *Edinburgh Review*, that whatever may be the commercial advantages of the Suez Canal in peace time it is not and never can be the war route to the East. Assured communication is the first necessity of war, and a channel that can be blocked at any moment by accident or design will not serve the purposes of imperial defence.

THE grave of General Nathaniel Lyon, U. S. A., of Connecticut, one of the first Union officers of note to be killed in the War of the Rebellion, will be visited Aug. 10, the twenty-eighth anniversary of the General's death at Wilson's Creek, Missouri, by the Grand Army posts in Hartford and at Webster, Mass., which bear his name.

THE twenty-second annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee will be held at Cincinnati Sept. 25 and 26. General Sherman, the president of the society, will be present and preside at the meeting and at the banquet. By action of the society the wives and daughters of members are admitted to the banquet.

THE carriage of the "low type" introduced into the Navy by Captain, now Admiral Scott was, as we would remind our contemporary of the *Admiralty Gazette*, a mere plagiarism upon the naval gun-carriage with compressor gear introduced into our Service many years previous by John Ericsson.

THE STATE TROOPS.

NEW YORK CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

THE TWENTY-SECOND IN CAMP.

The 22d relieved the 23d of Brooklyn on Saturday, July 20. As they came up the hill from Ron's Hook and formed line on the parade ground the observer could not but be struck at once by a difference in the two regiments. The 23d drawn up in line, officers and men all apparently of the same stature, and the same military spirit and feeling animating all, was as pretty a regiment to look at as can be found in New York or any other State. The 22d, on the other hand, showed the presence of recruits, many of the men being short in stature. The 22d, although military, was yet deliberate in all its movements, while the 23d marched with a quick, swinging step that was at once telling and impressive, and seemed to indicate business. But, of course, the greatest difference was in the bands of the respective regiments. Fon's band of the 23d was most excellent, but as the great and only Gilmore swept by with his sixty-five pieces, in perfect harmony, he completely drowned all sounds from the 22d. It is no wonder that the 22d can march with such a band to lead it, for the strains were in spiriting enough to at once force a recruit to step like a veteran. The 22d marched in 572 strong, but the evening trains brought enough officers and men to bring the number up to over 600. The percentage of daily attendance and the aggregate percentage at end of the week was the largest of any regiment that has thus far been in camp this season. The following is the roster of officers present:

Col. John T. Camp; Lieut.-Col. Geo. A. Miller; Major, Wm. V. King; Surgeon, Wm. R. Pryor; Asst. Surgeon, A. T. Weston; Inspector of Rifle Practice, J. P. Jardine; Adjutant, W. B. Smith; Chaplain, Rev. W. A. Dunnell; Quartermaster, T. L. Miller; Commissary, Joseph M. Smith.

Non-commissioned Staff—Sergeant Major, S. F. Hart; Q. M. Sergeant, W. E. Haws; Ordnance Sergeant, E. C. Fisher; Commissary Sergeant, C. S. Wehrle; Hospital Steward, G. B. Benedict; Band Leader, P. S. Gilmore.

Co. A—Capt., W. E. Preece; 1st Lieut., J. P. Kenworthy; 2d Lieut., J. Lamb; 1st Sergeant W. H. Alley.

Co. B—Capt., Wm. J. Maidhof; 1st Lieut., W. H. Barier; 2d Lieut., H. H. Tredwell; 1st Sergt., —.

Co. C—Capt., J. G. R. Lillendahl; 1st Lieut., N. McDonald; 2d Lieut., M. C. Murray; 1st Sergt., E. O. Bertholf.

Co. D—Capt., Franklin Bartlett; 1st Lieut., W. H. Cortelyou; 2d Lieut., E. R. De Bow; 1st Sergt., J. A. Bell.

Co. E—Capt., N. B. Thurston; 1st Lieut., J. A. Quigley; 2d Lieut., W. B. Hotchkiss; 1st Sergt., M. M. Miles.

Co. F—Capt., C. A. Du Bois; 1st Lieut., W. S. Bennett; 2d Lieut., W. J. Hussey; 1st Sergt., J. A. Turney.

Co. G—Capt., G. F. Demarest; 1st Lieut., E. W. Dayton; 2d Lieut., S. F. Ball; 1st Sergt., Geo. Rea.

Co. H—Capt., J. W. Finch; 1st Lieut., W. D. Hawe; 2d Lieut., A. E. Dick; 1st Sergt., C. C. Cassioli.

Co. I—Capt., J. P. Leo; 1st Lieut., C. H. Rockwell; 2d Lieut., C. E. Crane; 1st Sergt., F. J. Robrig.

Co. K—Capt., G. E. B. Hart; 1st Lieut., H. A. Beneke; 2d Lieut., R. J. Daly; 1st Sergt., R. T. Dornung.

The afternoon was hot and sultry as the regiment marched into camp, but within an hour all had settled down and was apparently as comfortable as though they had been under canvas for a month. The new guard relieved the guard of the 23d with remarkable celerity, and every movement made by the regiment seemed to indicate that it had come to conquer and make a record for itself. From its past achievements the 22d deservedly has the reputation of being a "crack" regiment, and for practical military work has taken the lead in New York. Great, therefore, was the surprise and in many cases the mortification of friends of the regiment, as well as its own officers, to witness the most miserable dress parade thus far of the year. The line was small, there being scarcely over 400 in ranks; the uniform worn was the regimental fatigue (though this could be excused, as the clothing chests of some of the companies containing the full dress uniforms had not arrived); the formation was poor, and the manual worse. In fact the parade was so poor a one that the daily newspaper correspondents, who, as a rule, know as much about military matters as a soldier does of music, criticised it severely. The criticism did good, and both officers and men determined that another such spectacle should not be presented by the regiment while in camp. The next day, Sunday, the parade, although far from perfect or smooth, was a great improvement, and each day marked still further advance till on Thursday and Friday evenings, they were as good as any ever seen on the ground. It was noticed that the manual of the sword by officers was particularly good. They were presented together and returned together, and salutes generally were alike.

The regiment was favored with fine weather throughout the week, till Saturday, the 27th, and made full use of it. Drills generally were very good, except in one or two individual cases of company drill. Essentially a practical regiment, the bugle was used in every command at company, battalion and skirmish drills, in which it could properly be used. The calls were smooth and clear, and the bugle corps excelled those of other regiments, as the band did. In battalion drill, there is much to be said to the credit of the regiment. Alignments were well kept and quickly made. The command "front" (invariably followed almost immediately the command "right" or "left" dress). The step was easy and swinging, and yet up to the full 120 to the minute, and distances and intervals were rarely lost. In actual warfare, and in practical work, the alignments and the preservation of intervals and distances are the most necessary requirements, and it is safe to say that the organization carrying them out quickly and timely is bound to be in better shape than those that do not. In battalion skirmish drill, while officers and men did well, yet there seemed to be a lack of appreciation of the proper spirit of the drill on the part of the commanding officer. Orders were given and made to be executed in a cool, deliberate way, which would indicate that the necessity of keeping men under cover, and moving them quickly in the race of an enemy, could not exist. As a matter of instruction, to show men how the movement should properly be done, this may be well enough, but to a regiment like the 22d it was waste of time. More movements ordered in a short space of time would have been of more interest and use, and would have perhaps been better carried out. There is one thing, however, that the 22d has a right to boast of, as being in the van or ahead of any organization in the State. This is in the mat-

ter of guard duty. From the moment the first relief went on post Saturday, the 20th, there was observable a snap and alertness on the part of sentinels that no other regiment possessed. The guard mountings were good, and though at first, on account of many recruits in the ranks who never before had been in camp, there were some slight failures, yet the bulk of sentry duty the first few days was good. On Wednesday, Capt. N. B. Thurston, the State Instructor of guard duty, and who had been relieved from his staff work and ordered to his company while in camp, was detailed officer of the day.

As expected by every one, the guard duty that day was as near perfection as it could be, and had, moreover, a most wholesome effect for the balance of the week, for the most observant critic would have had hard work to find fault with the manner in which it was performed. Capt. Thurston deservedly has the reputation of being the best instructor of guard duty in the National Guard; and an officer of the U. S. Army has said that there is no one in the Army who has at his tongue's end so thoroughly and completely the knowledge of it.

In the matter of military courtesy there was a difference in companies. Thus, while scrupulously observed at all times by Cos. B, E, K, and G, on the other hand, in Cos. I and F, there seemed at times to be a negligence of it that deserved censure. Officers generally observed all military formalities with punctiliousness. The police of camp the first two days was, as is always the rule, poor, but after that the inspector had little fault to find. On Saturday, July 27, the rain came down so hard that the regiment could not leave the camp in the clean condition they entered it. Two grand guards of 58 officers and men were mounted and posted during the week. Officers and men were both thoroughly instructed theoretically in this most important branch of minor tactics, and then, after the guard mounting, were taken out over the mountains and posted. By mounting the guard at 3 P. M. and returning to camp at 11 P. M., the guard had a chance of both day and night duty, and returned in time for a good night's rest. The consequence was that no one was taken from battalion drill or other important work. On the second guard a flotilla of boats was hired, and the troops embarked according to military rules, and went across the river and deploying skirmishers cleared the ground sufficiently to allow the entire guard to land, when outposts were at once established. As an instruction in the proper embarkation and disembarkation of troops in small boats the exercise was exceedingly valuable. On returning at midnight two men in getting out were dashed into the water, but were hauled out none the worse for their ducking, except wet clothes.

Throughout the week there were a great many visitors. This was due to the fine weather and the presence of Gilmore's band. The concerts after parade every night drew large audiences, who most thoroughly appreciated the music of this, one of the finest bands in this country. On Thursday evening, immediately after the concert, one of the pleasantest little episodes of the camp took place. The representatives of the press, Messrs. Homans, Coleman, Pierson, Cunningham, Bradbury and Hastings, had issued cards of invitation to a reception in their tent. All the officers in camp were there, and all had a most enjoyable time, due to the happy faculty which Mr. Cunningham had of expressing himself, as well as to the extreme good feeling that existed all around, and the excellent lunch that was served.

On Friday, Capt. D. M. Taylor, from the War Department office, visited the camp in a semi-official capacity, and expressed great surprise at the completeness of its management. Taken all in all, the week of the 22d was a most profitable one, and worth to the State many times over the money expended by it. The regiment came into camp with many recruits, and with a semi-internece trouble that gave rise to much anxiety. It left the camp with all troubles healed up, uniting regiment, well drilled; a set of officers bared to equal in the practical work of drill, camp and guard duty. As it marched down the hill with its free, swinging, quick stride, confident of its power and ability, it certainly deserved the appellation that has so long clung to it of "The Crack Regiment." Every officer and man must have felt a pride in belonging to it, while its former commander, the Adjutant General of the State—to whom, more than any other man, is the good condition of the regiment due—watched it with a long look on his face and a suspicious twitching of the eyes.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

FROM the annual report of Major General Josiah Porter, Adjutant General of New York, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1888, just issued, we learn that the State force during 1888 consisted of 15 regiments, 1 battalion and 45 separate companies of infantry and four batteries of artillery; the whole organized as four brigades. The strength is set down as 770 officers and 12,763 enlisted men, an aggregate of 13,533. The total expense to the State was \$496,719.39. Applications for authority to raise new companies are so frequently received, says General Porter, that it is evident that the State will have no difficulty in increasing the number of the forces. Whenever it is determined that a larger force is advisable provision should be first made for the organization of a certain number of batteries of heavy artillery. The report also says:

"The condition of the troops is satisfactory. There is still a higher standard of discipline and efficiency, which is easily within reach, and will be attained. The urgent need at the present time is a more thorough and advanced education of officers. But giving due consideration to all the criticisms and suggestions that have been made, it may be safely asserted that the several organizations will acquit themselves honorably and creditably whenever called on for service, and their qualifications for actual service and their readiness to respond when required, are the true tests by which they should be estimated.

"There is little to be added to what has been said in previous reports upon the subjects of arms, uniforms and equipments. During the year, fatigue coats or blouses have been ordered for all the enlisted men, and the issue of new overcoats has begun and will be completed within two or three months. Both the blouses and overcoats are of superior quality, and have given complete satisfaction. It is again urged as an important prudential measure, that a large extra supply of equipments (including cartridge belts), overcoats and blankets, should be kept constantly in stock at the State arsenals. Arms, in case of an emergency, could probably be obtained with little delay from the United States Government, but however that may be, the State cannot well be advised to purchase any, until it is ascertained what calibre and what pattern will be adopted for the Army.

"The character of the Camp of Instruction as a military school is now well established, and it is as such that it must be maintained in order that the benefits derived from it may be proportionate to its expense. Considered as a school, the importance of securing a corps of competent instructors is apparent. The recommendation is again made that several inspectors or instructors be appointed with suitable rank and pay. These officers could be used with great advantage to the troops as well as at their armories as at the Camp of Instruction."

The following reports and appendices accompany and are made a part of the report: Register of Com-

missioned Officers of the National Guard; Report on State Camp by Major R. H. Jackson, 5th U. S. Art.; General Orders and Circulars, and Opinions of the Judge-Advocate-General; Reports of Inspector-General, Chief of Ordnance, Paymaster-General, and Report of Col. Judson, Paymaster at Camp of Instruction; Reports of General Inspector of Rifle Practice, Surgeon-General, Commanding Officers of 1st and 4th Brigades, Gen. J. G. Farnsworth on War Claims; on March of 5th Battery, by Commanding Officer; of 1st Lieut. W. R. Hamilton, 5th U. S. Art.—1. On March of the 5th Battery. 2. On Instruction given to Officers in 1st and 2d Brigades; Reports of Commanding Officers on duty performed by the 13th, 23d, and 43d Separate Companies; Report of Commanding Officers on Service of 9th Regiment, at Gettysburg, July 1, 2, and 3, 1888; Statement of Disbursements.

Brig.-Gen. C. F. Robbins, Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, in his report, says that the interest among the rank and file in rifle practice is on the increase. The gain in the number practicing was 624 as compared with 1887. The great number of absentes is to a great degree attributed to the lack of interest on the part of officers, especially of the line. The loss of 110 in number of marksmen, says Gen. Robbins, is not a discouraging feature, and the increase in number practicing in volley and skirmish firing is very encouraging, the effort having been to have every man taught something, rather than waste time and strength that a few may become experts.

THE WRONG KIND OF AN OBJECT LESSON FOR STATE TROOPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

STATE camps are established for the purpose of practically instructing the National Guard in the actual work of war (so far of course as the limited time and means will permit), and to thus give them an experience that it is impossible to obtain in an armory. To aid in having that instruction carried out in the best manner, Regular officers and even Regular companies have been detailed to attend the various State camps; the latter, by example as to the manner in which they conduct their camps and perform their duties, and the former as advisors and instructors.

This innovation has been welcomed by all who are desirous of advancing the instruction of the National Guard by taking it out of the routine of formal drill, and giving their officers and men an idea at least as to how military matters are conducted by professional soldiers when in actual service. This was upon the theory that the example of those who made it a business of their life to be soldiers, would be an object lesson which would be of great benefit to those who were only soldiers in their leisure hours.

Among the things which, we were told, were especially to be learned by the citizen soldier from this association with professionals were forethought and promptness. Forethought in calculating in time what was necessary to be done, and promptness in carrying out whatever had been decided upon.

An "object lesson" of this description has been visible at the State camp at Peekskill during this last summer.

The law provides that certain States are entitled to have a seacoast battery at their camp for the instruction of their National Guard. The Adjutant-General of New York considering that the organizations who were to occupy the camp during the summer would be benefited by instruction at such a battery, made a requisition for it, which was approved. The period during which the camp was to continue was known, the regiments who were to occupy it were known to be among the best in the State; they would not have another tour of duty for two years, and it was, therefore, clearly indispensable that the battery to be of any value should be ready at, or shortly after, the opening of the camp. There was ample time for its construction, yet what do we see?

The State officers, who are merely citizen soldiers, have the camp ready at the appointed time. Regiments after regiment have gone there promptly at the date previously designated, has performed its tour of duty and returned. Yet the Regular officers who have charge of the apparently simple matter of constructing the battery have allowed the entire summer to go by without completing it; and it looks now as if the last regiment would have finished its duties and the camp be closed before it is done. The only excuse for this is what has been already published, that the Regular Engineer officer in charge was unable to procure by contract the necessary lumber, and was obliged to make requisition upon the Department at Washington for permission to purchase it in open market, and has not yet been able to procure the necessary authority.

The "object lesson" which the citizen soldiers are to draw from this is clear, and that is that red tape and routine have made the administration of the Army inefficient, to an extent which would not be permitted in the National Guard of any of the great States.

Can any other conclusion be drawn?

A DISGUSTED NATIONAL GUARDSMAN.

SHOW VERSUS SERVICE UNIFORMS.

THE London Army and Navy Gazette makes a strong point in favor of the system which the State of Pennsylvania has adopted of providing its troops with a uniform conforming to the standard of the Regular Army. "To our minds," it says, "the fewer distinctions there are between the uniform and equipment of Line, Militia and Volunteers the better, if the several services are maintained for purposes of defence. If their sole object is to satisfy the personal vanity of those who wear the respective uniforms, let the distinctions be as numerous as possible. But it is as unfair to the nation as it is to the volunteers that they should be sent to face an enemy so dressed and equipped that the General commanding a hostile force would be able to see through his field glass whether they were regulars or volunteers, and lay his plans accordingly. A more ridiculous policy could not be imagined. The great object of the War Office ought to be to make the volunteers attain to the standard of the Regular Army in all things if they can. They should be organized, administered, clothed and equipped as much like the regulars as possible, and the distin-

guiding marks should be so slight that only our own staff should be able to recognize them. Then on occasion they might be palmed off as something better than what they are. What this might mean on a battlefield no soldier needs to be told. The system is a false one which permits of all sorts of senseless distinctions in uniform for the benefit of possible enemy, and to our own great disadvantage. It matters not whether it is a "ash or a pouch belt which is worn by officers in scarlet; but whatever it is, it ought to be the same all through the service." This is sound reasoning and as applicable to this country as to England.

THE NEW COLONEL OF THE SEVENTH.

CAPTAIN DANIEL APPLETON, who was elected on July 10th to succeed Emmons Clark as Colonel of the 7th Regiment N. G., S. N. Y., comes of fighting stock. Three great-grandfathers fought in the Revolution, and two grandfathers held commissions during the War of 1812; and for a hundred years before the Revolution his forefathers were making their marks in the history of the Americas of that time.

Colonel Appleton was born in this city on the 24th of February, 1852; his father was John A. Appleton, a son of that Daniel Appleton who founded the publishing house of D. Appleton and Co. He expected to go to Harvard College, and spent part of the years 1866 and 1867 studying in Germany; returning home, he lived in New York, continuing his preparations for entering college. In 1867, when only fifteen years old, he had his first taste of military life, when he entered the famous Boston Cadet Corps; for five summers he went with that organization into camp.

In 1871 Private Appleton's presence was wanted in the publishing house, and he gave up college for business. He thought he had had enough of soldiering; but the Orange riot of July 12, 1871, showed him that he hadn't.

"If respectable men can't parade in peace under the law," he said, "it's time for Americans to do something;" and so, on the 31st of October, 1871, he enlisted as a private in Co. F, 7th Regt.

In that company he has remained ever since. On the 8th of April, 1873, he became corporal; on the 7th of November of the same year he was chosen sergeant. March 9, 1875, saw him 1st sergeant, and as such he paraded with the regiment in Boston on Bunker Hill Day. On the 23d of May, 1876, he was promoted 2d lieutenant, and camped as such with the regiment at Philadelphia, when the thermometer recorded 110 degrees in the tents, when glory was plenty and comfort nil. As 2d lieutenant, too, he helped garrison the old armory over Tompkins Market during the railroad riots in 1877. He became captain on the 13th of January, 1879.

At that time there were about 35 men in Co. F; within year there were 100, the number allowed by law, and since that time there has never ceased to be a waiting list. Co. F for several months past has been the color company of the regiment, its captain being the third in date of commission.

Although Colonel Appleton has worked in and been in charge of all branches, he is practically the head of the business department of the firm of D. Appleton and Co. He is over six feet tall, and is slender; he is unmarried, and though he belongs to half a dozen of the leading clubs of the city—among them the Century, the Union, and the New York Athleie—he does not consider himself a club man; his company and his regiment leave him no time for clubs.—*Harper's Weekly*.

Twelfth New York—Col. T. H. Barber.

1ST SERGT. CHARLES J. SEITER, of Co. D, was unanimously elected 2d lieutenant on Monday, July 28. Seret Seiter was formerly a member of the 13th Separate Company, of Poughkeepsie, and was appointed 1st sergeant of Co. D July 18, 1884. He is a good instructor and disciplinarian. The regiment goes into camp at Peekskill to day. About 550 men will be present on roll call. Corp. Henry C. Hohn, of Co. I, died suddenly last week and was buried on Thursday, July 25. A detail from the company attended the funeral.

Bets to a considerable amount have been placed respecting the number of officers and men likely to be taken into camp at Peekskill by the 12th Regiment. Indications point to a duty-going strength of 600 or above. This estimate is disputed; hence the wagers. The 12th, whose tour of duty begins on Saturday, Aug. 3, is one of the few National Guard organizations which has accepted the offer of the Albany military authorities to provide a post hard during its tour of service at the State Camp of Instruction. Inasmuch as the decision of Col. Barber's command in this respect results in the saving of close upon \$1,500 to the organization, the regiment is in a position to be congratulated. What its status will be in respect of the State officers, in view of this determination, remains to be developed. Up to the present the volume of criticism against the organization is in its favor. In the entire National Guard no regiment so closely approximates a Regular Army standard as the 12th. This is true not only theoretically but practically. Both of its field officers, Col. Barber and Lieut.-Col. Dowd, are graduates of the United States Military Academy at West Point, while the administration of the affairs of the regiment are conducted purely and simply upon that basis. Hence it follows that the command will parade at Peekskill purely upon its merits.

Thirteenth New York—Col. D. E. Austen.

A DRUM CORPS has been formed from members of the post of the Grand Army of the Republic in Brooklyn who are willing to give their services to the regiment without compensation. The new corps of field music is to accompany the 13th on its Cleveland trip. Following that excursion, in the event of its services proving satisfactory, its members will be regularly enlisted in the regiment.

John Branton, a private in Co. K, 13th N. Y., was arrested last week for stealing a number of checks paid to the members of the company by the Paymaster General for their services on Centennial Day (April 30 last). The checks stolen aggregated \$70, and were taken from the locker of Lieut. Rogers. Branton forged the names of a number of the men to whose order the checks were drawn, and obtained cash for them. Some of the checks were already endorsed.

The First Brigade.

THE report of the aggregate strength of the 1st Brigade for the quarter ending June 30 is as follows: Brigade, field and staff, 13; 7th Regt., 1,027; 8th Regt., 500; 9th Regt., 71; 12th Regt., 604; 22d Regt., 700; 60th Regt., 95; 1st Regt., 504; 1st Battery, 191; 2d Battery, 168; Troop A, Cavalry, 71; Signal Troop, 29; total, 5,512; gain over the previous quarter, 28.

NEW JERSEY.

THE members of the 4th Regiment will assemble in fatigue uniform for rifle practice at Sea Girt on

Wednesday, Aug. 7; Saturday, Aug. 10, and Tuesday, Aug. 20. The first two days will be for practice for all who did not qualify as marksmen in 1887 or 1888; the last two days for marksmen who qualify into the first class on either of the first two days.

The Governor offers a badge to be competed for at 2 o'clock on the following dates: July 27, 29 and 31; Aug. 10, 12, 17, 20 and 24, 1889. Scores made in this match by men entitled to shoot in the first class, which would qualify as marksmen, will be allowed. The entries may be made up to 12 o'clock noon of each day of the match.

A Winchester repeating rifle is offered by the officers of the Department of Rifle Practice. Open only to enlisted men. Competition in this match will take place on Sept. 2, 3 and 4. Entries must be made on or before Aug. 28, to the Inspector General of Rifle Practice, Box 200, Manasquan, N. J.

RHODE ISLAND.

THE brigade of Rhode Island militia encamped at Oak Island Beach from July 16 to 20. The camp was named Camp H. W. Ladd, in honor of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who spent two days there. The Brigade is organized as follows: 1st Regt. Infantry, Col. Wm. H. Thornton; 2d Regt. Infantry, Col. James Moran; 1st and 2d Sep. Companies of Infantry (colored), Capt. Robt. W. Blunt and J. E. Fraser; Bat. A, Light Artillery, Capt. Andrew Gray; 1st Machine Gun Battery, 1st Lieut. Wm. Ely commanding; 1st Battin. Cavalry, Major Alex. Strauss; Signal Corps, Capt. Chas. Rittman.

Brig. Gen. Elisha H. Rhodes made this his eleventh tour of camp duty, in command of the brigade. On Monday, July 15, the camp was set up by details in charge of the brigade staff. The rain poured in torrents but the work went steadily on and was completed before dark. Three hundred and nine wall tents were placed in position, besides numerous large tents used for mess purposes.

Tuesday was a delightful day, and the movements of the troops afforded much satisfaction to the large number of citizens gathered to witness the attack upon the camp. On the supposition that an enemy was in possession of the camp, the brigade commander in command of the Cavalry Light Battery and Machine Gun Battery left Providence at 8 A. M. to march to Oak Island Beach. The 2d Regt. of Infantry took cars from Providence on the Warwick R. R. to Warwick Station and marched to the R. R. bridge crossing Old Warwick Cove. Pickets were posted and the bridge was guarded to prevent the escape of the enemy.

The 1st Regt. of Infantry took cars from Providence at 9:30 A. M. on the N. Y. B. and P. R. R. for Apponaug. From this point they marched a distance of four miles to the village of Buttonwoods and guarded the bridge crossing Brush Neck Cove on the east side of the camp. The brigade commander with his force arrived about 11 A. M. and posting his troops found that the enemy was enveloped on three sides by troops, with the waters of Narragansett Bay on the fourth.

Communication was opened by means of the Signal Corps with the different columns and the attack began. A liberal use of blank cartridges was made and the whole affair was decidedly realistic, affording much pleasure to numerous veterans who were present.

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday the usual routine of camp duty was performed, and much improvement in battalion movements shown. Brigade guard mount in the morning and dress parade in the evening served to keep the camp filled with interested spectators. On Friday the brigade was reviewed by Governor Herbert W. Ladd. Officers of the U. S. Army and Navy and officers from other States were spectators. The review was certainly the best ever witnessed in Rhode Island. The special guests of the day were Governor Bulkeley and staff of Connecticut, and the naval officers from the Torpedo Station at Newport. The Brigade Headquarters' mess entertained Governor Ladd and guests at dinner, and the compliment was returned by Governor Ladd in the shape of a dinner at the Oak Island Beach Hotel in the evening.

It was the intention of the Brigade Commander to march his entire command to Providence at the close of the tour of duty, but Saturday morning opened with a drenching rain which did not cease until noon. The infantry troops were sent to Providence by rail with the exception of a detail in charge of Capt. Harry B. Rose, 1st Regt. Inf., which was left to guard the camp until the tents could be taken down by a force of laborers under the direction of the Quartermaster-General of the State. The Brigade Commander, with the Cavalry, Light Battery, and Machine Gun Battery, left Camp Ladd for Providence at 2 p. m. The march was conducted upon the supposition that an enemy had forced the command to leave camp, and the operations were all defensive. Advantage was taken of all streams that could be used to delay an enemy, and bridges were defended and then (in theory) destroyed.

This ended the 11th annual encampment of the Brigade of R. I. Militia, and it is the general opinion that Camp H. W. Ladd was the most successful of them all.

R. I. 200 Yards. Yards. Tot. commands for 1888, as follows: 8th Regiment, 75.91; Fifth, 72.5; Thirteenth, 68.87; Fourteenth, 63.05; Twelfth, 62.74; Fourth, 61.00; First, 60.8; Ninth, 57.38; Sixth, 55.81; State Fencibles Battalion, 54.23; Fifteenth, 53.82; Second, 52.13; Sixteenth, 50.58; Tenth, 49.8; Third, 46.72; Eighteenth, 43.42; Cavalry—Sheridan Troop, 57.25; City Troop, 46.41; Governor's Troop, 43.35; Batteries—B, 54.00; A, 48.69; C, 43.43.

The several regiments of the 1st Brigade will be inspected by the Adjutant-General upon the following dates: 2d Regiment at Clifton, Aug. 5, at 1:30 p. m.; 6th Regiment at Locustwood, Aug. 6, at 1:30 p. m.; 3d Regiment at Farmington, Aug. 7, at 1:30 p. m.; 1st Regiment at Green Hill, Aug. 8, at 1:30 p. m.; State Fencibles Battalion at Bristol, Aug. 9, at 1:30 p. m.; Gray Invincibles at Clifton, Aug. 5, at 4 p. m.; Brigade Band at Locustwood, Aug. 6, at 4 p. m. The camp of mounted troops at Mount Gretna will be designated as Camp Sheridan. Col. Thomas J. Hudson, Chief of Artillery, is assigned to command of same. The troops at Camp Sheridan will be inspected by the Adjutant-General on Aug. 12, at 9 A. M.

The 8th Regiment, Col. Frank J. Magee, will come into camp at Mount Gretna, Friday, July 12. The camp is one of the best situated in the State, wood and water being abundant, with plenty of shade. It is well laid out and thoroughly drained. The regiment is composed of separate companies, and 600 men reported for duty. In efficiency and strength it ranks first in the State. The camp is named Camp Coleman, after the owner of Mount Gretna. All the companies were in camp Saturday, and the command was placed under thorough discipline. On Sunday the regiment was inspected, and Chaplain Ebly preached to the boys in Oak Grove. He specially referred to the late Capt. Richard Rohr, of Co. H, who died of over-exertion at the Centennial parade in New York, and who recruited the first company of colored troops during the rebellion. The command was exercised in company and battalion movements, and in skirmishing by the bugle. The men also practiced at the butts at the State range. The scores were good, and the rating will be increased over last year. On Friday during the rain storm the camp was visited by Gov. Beaver and staff, Gen. Snowden, of the 1st Brigade, and staff, and Gen. Gobin, of the 3d Brigade, and staff, and an inspection of the camp and the troops was had. At the review by the Governor the marching of the companies was very good and the distances well kept. The command won many compliments by its fine appearance. Major Chas. R. Greenfield, of the Medical Corps, U. S. A., inspected the medical department and found its members to be well up to their duties. The camp was crowded with visitors each day.

CONNECTICUT.

THE following nominations and appointments on the staff of the 23 Regiment are announced: Arthur M. Dickinson, of Waterbury, to be adjutant; John M. Benedict, M. D., of Waterbury, to be surgeon; Chas. C. Ford, of New Haven to be I. R. P.; the Rev. J. E. Twitchell, of New Haven, to be chaplain; Wm. H. Newton, of Wallingford, to be pay master; Wm. G. Darrett, M. D., of New Haven, to be ass't. surgeon; Geo. G. Blakeslee, of Waterbury, to be Q. M.; Serjt. Francis B. Lane, of New Haven, to be sergeant-major; Serjt. Hartley W. Sperry, of New Haven, to be Q. M. sergeant; Serjt. Henry P. Vibberts, Jr., of Meridian, to be Commissary sergeant; Willis N. Barber, of Meridian, to be Hospital Steward; Albert F. Saw, of West Haven, to be drum major; Daniel W. Humphrey, of West Haven, to be chief trumpeter.

VARIOUS.

The 7th Regt., of Buffalo, will relieve the 12th Regt. at State Camp Aug. 10. With the 7th Regt. will be the 2d, 3d, 24th, 26th and 2d Sep. Cos., forming the 4th Provisional Battalion, which will be under the command of Col. A. S. Bacon. Lieut. B. A. Church, assistant surgeon of the 3d Sep. Co., will be medical officer of the battalion.

While the 31 Regt., Minnesota National Guard, were in camp at Lake View, for the week ending June 15 last, the entire regiment was assembled and ordered to march down to the lake and take bathe. They were dressed in white shirts and wore blue trousers, carried a towel over the left arm, and a cake of soap in their right hands. At the word of command, the regiment advanced into the water up to their waists. It was an interesting sight to witness. All seemed to enjoy it.

The 7th Regt. Rifle Club will hold its midsummer match at Creedmoor Aug. 3. The match is open to teams of two, who must be members of the club, but not necessarily from the same company. Competitors will enter in the sharpshooters' match of the N. R. A. and the aggregate of the second and third strings will count. The first string may be completed or retired at will. The members of each team must shoot together or so nearly together that the string of one shall be commenced before that of the other is finished. Ties to be decided by Creedmoor rules. Two prizes, one costing \$20 and the other costing \$10. Each prize to be composed of two articles of equal value.

Lieut. Philip Reade, U. S. Army, has been doing excellent work at the encampment of the Illinois National Guard in giving instruction in rifle practice and embodying skirmishing also. He left on July 20 for Wisconsin, where he was to instruct the militia. Lieut. Reade is an indefatigable worker and is one of the best instructors in rifle practice. His methods are the most comprehensive and practical used. We should be glad if it were possible for him to be General Inspector and Instructor of Rifle Practice for the whole United States and the troops of every State received the benefit of his lessons.

During the Governor's review at the recent encampment of the New Jersey State troops as Sea Girt a young lady, at the risk of her own life, doubtless saved many persons from being trampled upon and perhaps killed. The sensational facts are given as follows: "The horse of Brig.-Gen. J. W. Kearney, Insp.-General, a vicious black beast, suddenly broke from the staff just as the Governor was returning across the parade after the review in line. The animal tried to throw the General by bucking, but not succeeding took the bit and bolted. Right towards the densest part of the crowd did he rush. Women screamed and then ran away, but just as the horse was about to plunge into the frightened mass of people there was a flash of blue drapery, as a young lady sprang out from the crowd, grasped the horse firmly by the bridle rein and checked him. The lady was Miss Belle Herrick, of New York, who was visiting the camp with Mrs. Gen. Plume. When the people saw the horse stopped, and by a woman, a burst of applause rang out, and Miss Herrick blushingly retired into the crowd, where her friends congratulated her upon her pluck."

At the session of the convention to form the constitution for Wyoming last week, the Committee on Military Affairs took effect as follows: All officers between the ages of 18 or 45 years must serve in the militia, unless exempt or having conscientious scruples. In the latter case they must pay the equivalent in money. The militia shall consist of at least 20 companies of infantry and 12 of cavalry, of 24 members each. The Legislature shall provide for the militia, and establish a soldiers' home for veterans and militiamen disabled in actual service.

The fifth of the series of marksmen's badge and sharpshooters' matches was shot at Creedmoor on Saturday, July 27. The attendance was small, owing to the heavy rain in the forenoon. Conditions were fair, but the light was bad at 500 yards, changing from cloudy to sunshine. Following were the winners:

Regt.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Yards. Tot.
J. T. Hull, Co. F.....	23d	21	44
W. A. Stokes, Co. I.....	23d	22	45
F. S. Kennedy, Co. F.....	7th	21	42
G. L. Stebbins, Co. K.....	7th	20	42
O. E. Dudley, Co. F.....	7th	20	40
H. M. Field, Co. F.....	23d	19	41
J. Macaulay, Sup. Stf. Off.....	22	18	40

Next matches August 3, 10, 17, 24, and September 3 (Labor Day).

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. Y.—Write to the Adjutant, Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and he may furnish you a copy of the pamphlet which gives requirements for admission, etc.

P. L. C. D.—No one may have a right to collect the bills in question, but by refusing to pay your just debts we can very easily bring yourself within the reach of the 3d Article of War.

J. C. asks: Could a man re-enlist at this post for the Marine Corps stationed near San Francisco? Ans.—Yes, with proper authority. Consult your company commander as to method of procedure.

Republican.—The Swiss Federal Army is divided into two classes—the élite and the landwehr. The élite comprises all soldiers between the ages of 20 and 32 years, the landwehr all between 32 and 44 years.

New Mexico.—We some time ago published the standing of the ten applicants for appointment as ordnance sergeants who have been examined. The others, who are not included in that list, have no standing until they are examined.

B. E. C. asks: What are the chevrons designated for company quartermaster-sergeants? Are they still entitled to wear a tie of one bar across the top? Ans.—In the U. S. Army, when there was such a position, three bars and a tie of one bar.

H. F. W.—You are misinformed. The only way to obtain a cadetship at the Naval Academy is by appointment of the member of Congress from your district or by an appointment at large by the President. Your informant no doubt had in mind the proposition of this kind submitted to Congress last year which failed to become a law.

Subscriber asks if a retired enlisted man is permitted to reside outside of the United States permanently, for instance in England or Ireland, and if so, how can he receive his pay? Ans.—By signing the proper pay accounts at the stated times and sending them to the Army Paymaster designated to pay him and who is acquainted with his signature. It is easy to arrange the matter before leaving the country.

J. W. W. asks: Is a "distinguished marksman" ever barred from shooting on a team of his own class? Ans.—Distinguished marksmen, upon their qualification as such, are only ineligible to enter the department of cavalry (par. 605) or division (par. 598) competitions, or to be selected a second time as a member of either of the Army teams. There appears to be nothing to debar them from repeated competition for the prizes offered for their especial class.

Sergeant asks: Is it not a captain's duty to notify each sergeant of a company as to which serjeantcy he is to fill, 2d, 3d, 4th or 5th? If not, and should the 1st sergeant be absent, which sergeant should form the company? I make the above inquiry as there were five sergeants appointed here on the same date, and the captain has not designated which serjeantcy they are to occupy, except the 1st sergeant. The rest are in a quandary. Ans.—The duty sergeants in such case take rank in the order in which they are named in the order appointing them.

Cadet.—The Act of Congress approved May 17, 1886, provided—"That when any cadet of the United States Military Academy has gone through all its classes and received a regular diploma from the Academic staff, he may be promoted and commissioned as a 2d Lieutenant in any arm or corps of the Army in which there may be a vacancy and the duties of which he may have been judged competent to perform; and in case there shall not at the time be a vacancy in such arm or corps, he may, at the discretion of the President, be promoted and commissioned in it as an additional 2d Lieutenant, with the usual pay and allowances of a 2d Lieutenant, until a vacancy shall happen."

J. W. B.—1st Lieut. J. D. Myrick, 10th U. S. Cav., resigned May 17, 1872. If still living, perhaps the Adjutant-General of the Army can give you his address. There are several recipes for lacquering guns. We give you three—1. Black lead, pulverized, 12 parts; lamp black, 5 parts; red lead, 12 parts; litharge, 5 parts, and linseed oil, 66 parts. The mixture is boiled gently about 20 minutes, during which time it is constantly stirred. 2. Umber, ground, 3/4 parts; gun shellac, pulverized, 3/4 parts; ivory black, 3/4 parts; litharge, 3/4 parts; linseed oil, 78 parts, and spirits of turpentine, 7/4 parts. The oil must be boiled half an hour. The mixture is then boiled 24 hours, poured off from sediment, and put in jugs corked. 3. Coal-tar (good quality), 2 gallons, and spirits of turpentine, 1 pint. The turpentine to be added in small quantities during the application of the lacquer.

Inquirer asks: 1. Has a captain the authority to take his company out in full dress uniform, parade the streets, and then bring them to a present in front of a man's house, just married, because he is a member of the company? Ans.—Unless your State regulations require the captain to obtain permission from higher authority, he could certainly order out his company in full uniform, and could cause them to perform any military movement. The question of good taste is another thing.

2. Has he the authority to have wine and beer in the armory? Ans.—It is forbidden in most States.

3. Has he a right to put corporals on guard duty, that is, on post to guard the door? Ans.—He has the right.

4. What ceremonies may be attached to or gone through in mustering in recruits? Ans.—There is no particular ceremony. The man may be sworn in at any time and without other formality than attends the taking of an oath.

R. A. V. asks: 1. Is the palm of the left hand to the front when the piece is grasped at the first count of secure arms? Ans.—Tactics do not describe the position of the left hand, but the palm is almost of necessity to the rear.

2. A skirmish line marching to the rear. Is the command, "By the right flank?" a proper one, and if so, do the men flank to their right or the right at the time of deployment? Ans.—We think it certainly injudicious, and therefore of doubtful propriety, since it invites confusion. It would be better to face to the front before moving by the flank. But if ordered, the men should move to their right flank—the left when facing to the front.

3. When battalion skirmishers are assembled, do the commanders of companies remain in the rear (on the basis that it is a firing movement) or not? Ans.—When the assembly is completed, the men have ceased to be skirmishers and the ordinary rules for battalion formation are followed.

Engineer asks: What are the proper dimensions of a post flagstaff? What is the best kind of wood for such a staff, and how should the ground end be prepared to prevent rot, destruction by worms, etc? Ans.—Flagstaffs are usually made of white or Norway pine. The staff should be about 45 feet long, 10 inches diameter at the foot, tapering to the head, and fitted with cleats, these cleats to have corners and ends well rounded to guard as much as possible against tearing the flax. A truck, or cap, with sheave for the balyards, should be secured in the masthead in such a manner as to allow the truck to revolve. The foundation should be square, 4 feet wide at the top and bottom, and filled with cement, concrete and mortar. Having filled the excavation with six inches of the concrete, place in the hole the lower cast-iron washer and lock, levelled and well bedded. Then fill in the concrete to the surface of the ground, taking care to preserve the perpendicularity of the rod. Level the upper surface of the concrete, and after the filling has been well rammed place thereon the cast-iron step. Through the top opening of the step pour in sufficient concrete to bring it up to the bottom of the drain holes. Then put on the upper washer and nut and screw down tight. After the concrete has been well set and the nut has been

screwed down to bring everything to its proper bearing, insert the flagstaff, which must fit snugly. The bottom of the staff should rest on the washer and be hollowed out to receive the nut and end of screw. After the flagstaff has been set in the casting it should be tightly corked with wooden wedges and smeared with white lead.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

Commander D'Arcy Irvine, R. N., proposes to turn his pneumatic torpedo thrower to account in saving as well as destroying life. He claims that it can be made available for establishing communication with wrecked vessels, with lighthouses when cut off by bad weather, with a drowning man in any conceivable position, and for sending the rope of asbestos into the highest windows of a burning house. The gun, with tripod reel and line and compressed air cylinder complete, weighs only 50 lbs. The projectile, a hollow tube closed at one end, is placed in the gun at the breech. The compressed air is then turned on, passing into the breech and inside the hollow tube, which is thus charged like a rocket. On the handle being moved the projectile flies off, dragging the life-line after it. With a pressure of 3,000 per square inch a line could be thrown 400 yards, and the complete cost of the gun in England is \$75.

French military circles are disturbed by the announcement that the gun factory of Cail, of which Colonel de Bange is director, and which was regarded as a worthy rival of Krupp, is going into liquidation. Here are manufactured the De Bange guns, which were used so extensively for the defense of Paris and furnished the batteries for the reorganized French artillery. According to a representative of *Figaro*, it is Prince Bismarck that has done it. So, at least, he says, declared Colonel de Bange. "We troubled Bismarck, *voilà tout*. The factory of Cail has on many occasions proved that it was superior to that of Krupp; it must, then, disappear; German interest requires it." The method was simple. The few agents of Prince Bismarck bought up the stock, secured the votes, and carried the day. Colonel de Bange has written to the *Figaro*, stating that it has put language into his mouth which is "really exaggerated," and the chairman of the Cail Company denies that it is wholly, or even chiefly, for the manufacture of guns.

Three bids were received at the Army Ordnance Department July 31 for furnishing steel castings and forgings for the Woodbridge 10-inch steel wire bound gun—the Midvale Steel Works, Bethlehem Iron Co. and the Standard Steel Casting Co. No awards have been made.

The board, Capt. John A. Howell, president, that tried recently the recoil of the pneumatic gun carriage of the Pneumatic Gun Carriage Co. tried on Wednesday at the Naval Proving Grounds, Annapolis, the recoil of a regular Navy 8-in. gun carriage. The recoil was about 2 feet, the same as the pneumatic carriage.

Secretary Tracy, accompanied by Commo. Slocard, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, made an inspection of the Bethlehem Iron Co.'s works at Bethlehem, Pa., on Aug. 1. Special attention was given to the construction of the armor plates for the new ships.

It is reported that several orders have come to the pneumatic gun people as a direct outcome of Capt. Zalinski's presence abroad.

The Army Ordnance and Fortification Board, General Schofield president, has continued its investigation during the week of various sites offered for a new ordnance proving grounds. Its explorations first carried them through New Jersey, and the latter part of the week they examined several points on Long Island. At its first meeting in New York last week the subject of testing the 12-inch mortar submitted for trial by the South Boston Iron Works, again came up for consideration. The regulations for testing this mortar prescribed 400 rounds, which the manufacturers considered in excess of any requirement contemplated by the act authorizing the purchase of mortars. The Board, however, cited the fact that the law provided that a mortar before accepted should be "tested to the satisfaction of the Board," and, having adhered to its first decision, the manufacturers finally agreed to accept the terms, and are now ready to have the trials commenced.

Among the inventions considered by the Board on Ordnance is the breechloading device of Col. Thee, Yates, U. S. A., retired, first patented in 1881 and re-patented with improvements in 1887. It is applicable to any and all guns, without change in number or form of parts, being a shell or envelope for the entire breech of the gun. This is divided into two equal parts or sections in line of the axis of the bore of the gun, which are brought together by a lever closing the breech. They are thus locked into shoulders in the outer circumference of the gun and closing the breech. The shock of recoil is sustained by the shoulders on the gun. It is claimed for this system that "there is practically no limit to the possible strength of all parts, which are few and simple; the motions are all easy, natural and the least possible; there is nothing to jam, stick fast, blow out or to be injured by carelessness or neglect; the gun is not weakened in any part by being cut; the bore is not shortened; no obstacle is offered to the introduction of the charge; and there is no gas check to be adjusted or renewed. The gun complete is no longer or heavier than a muzzleloader, is lighter than any other breechloader of same length of bore and requires no alteration in carriages." It is further claimed that this system gives complete relief from longitudinal strains upon the inner walls or tubes of guns, because the whole force or shock of recoil comes upon the outside. Congress, by an act approved March 3, 1883, made provision for testing the Yates breechloading device. By order of the War Department, the system was applied to a 10-in. cast iron gun, converted into an 8-in. rifle, which was sent to the proving grounds at Sandy Hook and fired under direction of the Ordnance Board, with 35 lbs.

powder and 180 lb. shot. Gen. Bénet reports that "the body of the gun burst at the 32dth round, and of course the concave clamps went to pieces also. Had not the body of the gun exploded, the concave clamps, which constituted the Yates invention, would have lasted longer. I would say that the breechloading device itself worked satisfactorily in resisting the longitudinal strains."

THE CALLIOPE AND TRENTON.

The British Admiralty in a letter to Admiral Fairfax says: "Among the incidents reported by Capt. Kane, of H. M. S. *Calliope*, in connection with the recent hurricane at Samoa, my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have read with gratification the following extract from a letter received from that officer, dated March 24 last: 'As we passed the *Trenton* all the officers and crew who were on deck gave us a ringing cheer, which was heartily returned by us. We were much affected by that proof of good will from another ship at a time when they might have well been thinking about themselves alone.' Such an expression of sympathy and encouragement given at a moment when the fires of the *Trenton* were being extinguished, and when everyone on board must have known that the ship was in extreme danger, is a memorable exhibition of generosity and gallantry. My Lords, therefore, desire that you will convey to Rear Admiral Kimberly and to the officers and men of the United States Navy their appreciation of the good will and kinship shown on this occasion, and their admiration of the qualities which enabled the officers and men of the United States ship *Trenton* to forget their own position of imminent peril in the pleasure of witnessing the escape of a British man-of-war from destruction. On the return, after the hurricane, of the *Calliope* to Apia, Admiral Kimberly and some of his officers and men as survived the storm did everything in their power by the loan of boats, anchors and other services to facilitate the departure of that vessel. My Lords desire that these services should be thankfully acknowledged, and accompanied by an expression of sympathy and sorrow for the many valuable lives lost through the foundering of the *Trenton* and *Vandalia*."

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND PURCHASING PAY OFFICERS AT NAVY-YARDS AND STATIONS.

Portsmouth—G. S.; Pay Insp. J. A. Smith, P. P. O.; Pay Insp. Geo. A. Lyon. Boston—Pay Dir. R. Parks, G. S.; Pay Dir. E. May, P. P. O. New York—Pay Insp. J. E. Tolfree, G. S.; Pay Insp. E. Stewart, P. P. O. Philadelphia—Paymr. G. N. Hendee, G. S.; Pay Insp. Geo. Cochran, P. P. O. Baltimore—P. P. O.; Pay Insp. A. J. Pritchard, Washington—Paymr. R. W. Alien, G. S.; Pay Dir. G. E. Thornton, P. P. O. Norfolk—Pay Dir. C. H. Eldredge, G. S.; Pay Dir. R. Washington, P. P. O. San Francisco—Pay Dir. W. W. Williams, G. S.; Paymr. W. Goldsborough, P. P. O. New London—P. A. Paymr. L. C. Kerr, G. S. and P. P. O. Key West—P. A. Paymr. J. E. Cann, G. S. and P. P. O. Pensacola—Paymr. H. T. Skelding, G. S. and P. P. O. Newport—P. A. Paymr. T. J. Cowie, G. S. and P. P. O. Annapolis—Paymr. H. T. B. Harris, G. S.; Pay Insp. A. J. Pritchard, P. P. O.; office, Baltimore, Md.

NAVY-YARDS, SHORE STATIONS AND RECEIVING SHIPS.

Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.—Capt. R. F. Bradford commandant. No receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.—Commo. W. P. McCann commandant. Receiving ship *Wabash*, Capt. C. C. Carpenter. Navy-yard, New York—Capt. F. M. Ramsay commandant. R. S. Vermont, Capt. L. A. Readisee. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.—Capt. H. R. Seely commandant. R. S. St. Louis, Capt. W. H. Whittemore. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.—Capt. R. W. Meade commandant. R. S. Dale, Comdr. Yates Stirring. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.—Commo. Geo. Brown commandant. R. S. Franklin, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla.—Comdr. C. L. Huntington commandant. No receiving ship. Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.—Commo. A. E. K. Benham commandant. R. S. Independence, Capt. J. W. Phillips. Newport, R. I.—Torpedo Station—Comdr. C. F. Gondrich in charge. Naval Training Station, Coaster's Harbor Island, Newport, R. I., U. S. receiving ship *New Hampshire* (for naval apprentices). Comdr. F. J. Higgins in charge. Naval Station, New London, Conn.—Commo. W. E. Fitzhugh commandant. No receiving ship. Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C.—Lieut. Charles H. Lyman commanding. No receiving ship. Naval Station, Key West, Fla.—Comdr. John K. Wien commanding. No receiving ship.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *World*, writing from Cape Cod, relates his burdened soul thus: "The wind and the hotel keepers in this part of the country have one characteristic in common—they both blow hard. The picturesque verbiage of a local *Ananias* induced me to come here, and as soon as I have found and slain him I will go away again. He dwelt particularly upon the fact that 'a delicious flavor of antiquity pervaded the spot,' but forgot to mention that the same characteristic was painfully noticeable in the eggs. I have encountered several that deserved a place of honor in the British Museum. The butter which infests the hotel is worn in two styles—full beard or side whiskers—and is never shaved. The hotel sugar bowl is refilled at low tide on the beach, and they manufacture a brand of pie which I think could be patented as an excellent substitute for asphalt pavement. The bread is cut at a neighboring saw mill and the doughnuts are cast in bullet moulds. The village undertaker has just made extensive additions to his establishment and laid in a new line of goods. Another week of this and I would probably patronize him. It is so cold here that when they want ice, which isn't often, they go down to the shore and chop off the corner of a wave. Fishing is better than ever this season. Large schools of seaweed are seen along the coast, and recently three soft shell crabs were captured by a Pinkerton detective who is spending his vacation down here. Encouraged by his success, he has taken out a search warrant for the three menhaden that tradition has located in Buzzard's Bay. If he doesn't catch them they will probably die of old age. I would like to dilate further upon the manifold charms of this place, but I can't. Each lamp is allowed only three fingers of kerosene, and mine is nearly gone. If Providence and the Old Colony line spare me I will conclude my narrative soon. Hoping that I will be spared to see New York again, I remain,
GLENDOVER McDONOUGH."

CAPTAIN ZALINSKI'S LECTURE IN ENGLAND.

The members of the British United Service Institution seem to have been very much interested in the lecture of Capt. E. L. Zalinski, 5th Artillery, U. S. A., which is described as most interesting and instructive. Lord Wolseley, who presided, in his introductory remarks, referred in complimentary terms to the lecturer personally, and to the officers of the United States Army in general; but his lordship did not encourage discussion when he remarked that probably few or none present knew enough about the subject to question the lecturer intelligently concerning the gun.

The lecturer claimed that the pneumatic gun as now developed is capable of throwing with accuracy large charges of high explosives to greater distances than the extreme range of movable torpedoes. He proceeded to point out that ironclads of the present date are far more vulnerable to attack in the underwater than in the overwater positions of their hulls.

He traced the history of the pneumatic gun from its inception when Mr. Mefford, of Ohio, first brought forward the idea, to its present state of perfection attained after great labor and endless experiments in America, and he gracefully acknowledged the great assistance he had derived from his commanding officer, Col. J. Hamilton.

As regards the explosive he said: "It will rest with each Service to select that explosive which seems to it safest and best," but he gave cogent reasons for having himself selected uncumbersome explosive gelatine. He has used it for more than three years, and has fired two tons of it altogether, and has subjected it to tests for alterations of temperature, and for very severe shock. He was "satisfied from this experience that if well made and stored in a dark magazine of equable temperature, not exceeding a maximum of 80 deg., it is not subject to deterioration in store, or to explosion by shock, if handled as carefully as gunpowder."

With regard to accuracy of fire the 1887 experiments in which the Silliman schooner hulk was destroyed at a range of 1,613 yards, were recorded, as also some experiments for rapidity and grouping.

The lecturer claimed that the accuracy of range obtainable from the pneumatic gun when firing at high angles of elevation, is due to the perfect control of the air pressure used for firing the gun, which pressure "can be gauged to within a few pounds" per square inch, "instead of varying several thousand pounds, as may be the case with the gun using powder."

The lecturer defended the pneumatic system with much ability, and emphasized the advantages gained thereby as regards lightness of gun and of projectile, the former being "advantageous in a torpedo boat," and the latter enabling a much larger charge to be carried for any given weight of loaded projectile, wherever the gun may be located. He also stated his conviction that the projection of torpedo shells by means of compressed air is quite dangerous enough to all concerned, and that he is content to leave the development of torpedo artillery with powder propulsion to others.

Capt. Zalinski described how the air gun can be used for countering a mined channel; how it can be incorporated in the stem or stern of a man-of-war for use in a fleet engagement; how it could be used to throw light balls or light buoys, and for other purposes.

The lecture was illustrated by an interesting series of lantern slides and diagrams. A short discussion ensued, and in spite of Lord Wolseley's hint, questions were asked by Admirals Colombe and Boys, and Col. Walford, R. A.

STEEL CAST GUNS.

The last issue of Proceedings of the Naval Institute (No. 2, Vol. 15.) contains a paper entitled "Domestic Steel for Naval Purposes," which is of rare merit and interest in a publication distinguished for its intelligent and comprehensive professional articles. The author, Lieut. Comdr. J. G. Eaton, presents with clearness and force the results of a practical experience as inspector in several of the largest and best equipped steel works of the United States. Lieut.-Comdr. Eaton's statements as to the two 6 inch experimental steel cast guns tried at Annapolis are valuable as being the first critically correct statement of the physical characteristics of the Pittsburg gun of Bessemer steel. It shows that the metal was much more unsatisfactory in structure at the breech than at the muzzle, the transverse elongation at the former being almost nothing. The gun was cast without a sinking head, which to a degree explains the sponginess of the metal, but not the remarkable variations in a comparatively small gun casting. "That such a gun should enter the lists and go upon any record as an exponent of any steel cast system is worse than a travesty. Its utter failure has proved that poor steel, poorly treated, cast without any of the usual safeguards, and afterwards annealed, tempered and annealed again by a process which was as strange to the manager as it was to the metals will not bear strains which call upon the best steels for all their strength and elasticity." With regard to the Thurlow gun the "case is different and the results important." In this instance, metal and processes of casting being presumably correct, the cast steel theory was fairly subjected to trial. But though the gun endured the ten statutory fires without bursting, the serious enlargement of the bore was conclusive against it. "The elastic limit of the metal has been exceeded and the gun, for ordnance purposes, irreparably injured." As to the trials of the two guns, the writer concludes the paragraph with the observation that the results proved that the system of built-up guns must be our reliance "for the present at least."

Lieut.-Comdr. Eaton finds something in the success of the Swedish Bofors steel cast guns, of small calibres (3.2 and 4.3 inch) to encourage the advocates of the cast system, however, up to a certain limit of calibre. It is probable he is not aware that the Bofors guns have been made of considerably larger calibres than he cites, successful trials of the 8 inch guns having been reported some time since. It is within our knowledge that the company would ac-

cept an order for a trial gun of our largest calibre. It is not fair, however, to class the Swedish guns in the category of our own experimental steel cast cannon. They are cast by a different process, are of a special structure, an inner tube enclosed by a jacket carrying the trunnions, and are of the best Swedish ore originally, with a comparatively high percentage of carbon.

We quote the concluding sentences of the writer's observations: "It is useless to go over the well worn arguments of built up versus steel cast guns. Certainly the built-up advocates have the best of the argument and the facts. Still, I hazard little in saying that the question may assume a different aspect with the improvement in castings. At best hammer-forging is brutally severe on steel, and the dozen parts which go to constitute the present high powered rifle may be reduced in number without loss of strength."

REMEMBERED THEM—AND HIM.

THIS impossible conception, to which Puck devotes one of its pictures, is a fair illustration of the ideas of Army matters and military discipline entertained by the lay papers.

West Point Graduate (sternly)—Do you know your orders, sentinel?

Old Soldier (who had served with his father)—Ah, Willie, Ol knew my orders when you wor in short dreses!

FIRST CITIZEN, emphatically—"I'm down on Commissioner Tanner. If I had my way I wouldn't pay a single pension."

Second Citizen—"No? What regiment did you serve in?"

First Citizen—"I? Oh—ah—I—I—that is—I didn't serve at all."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

ADMIRAL THOS. BAILLIE, a distinguished British naval veteran, on the retired list, died this week at Kelso, Scotland.

The recent rifle competition at Wimbledon, which is the last on that famous ground, is reported to be an improvement on that of previous years.

During the recent excitement in the French Chamber, one excited member wept as he made his speech. One of the opposition spoiled the effect by shouting: "Look at his tears! Behold the pretended emotion of a man whose forehead is so low that his tears run down his back!"

THE visit of the Prince of Wales to Paris has prompted the publication of an article in one of the Parisian papers, in which it is stated that H. R. H. has the gift of sleeping at will, when, where, and as long as he pleases. This gift he possesses in common with Mr. Gladstone, Napoleon and other distinguished personages; but the Prince caps all the others, for, says the veracious chronicler, it is no

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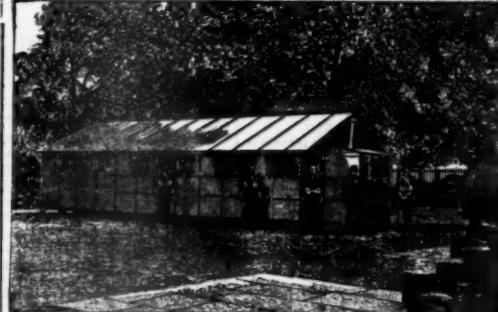
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ticed that when he takes a brief nap in the middle of the day his cigar never goes out. His hand automatically raises the cigar to the lips of the sleeper, who all unconsciously puffs away just as if he were awake; and so, when he does wake, his cigar is still alight.

The great geological map of France, which was commenced in 1882, under the auspices of the Department of Fortifications, has now been completed. It is on a scale of 1:500,000, and the general recommendations of the Geological Congress at Boulogne in 1881 have been followed in the matter of coloring the different formations. The entire chart consists of 48 sheets.

From a recent statement by Alderman Bailey, it appears that 15½ million tons of earthwork have already been removed from the Manchester Ship Canal works, 28 million tons still requiring to be excavated. One hundred and eighty-three pumping engines, 82 steam navvies, 5,000 wagons, 158 locomotives, and 116 steam cranes are in daily use. The cost of haulage of one ton he gives as 6d. per mile on the highways, 2d. on the railways, 1.06d. per mile on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 1.11d. per mile on the Aire and Calder Navigation, and between New York and Liverpool about 1.90d. per mile.

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At a recent trial the Brennan torpedo was made to play around a bulk that was moving, a mile and a half away, at the rate of twelve knots an hour, and finally it struck her amidships, blowing her into smithereens.

MESSRS. ANDERSON, the managers of the Orient Line of steamers to Australia, have entered into a contract with the Canadian Government to provide a weekly service of express steamers between England and Canada. The subsidy is to be £100,000 yearly, and the steamers are guaranteed to be of 19 knots' speed, and to complete the passage within six days. They will sail from London for Cherbourg, making Plymouth the final port of call before steaming away for Montreal or Halifax. The steaming time will be taken from or arriving at Plymouth, which will be the first and final port of call. It will be fully twelve months before the arrangements are sufficiently complete to permit of the service being started. It is stated that this route has been started in conjunction with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

THREE very interesting trials of screw propellers have been made by the cruiser *Medusa*, in consequence of the frequent failure of new ships to reach their estimated speed, though driven by more than the prescribed horse power. Experiments with

propellers in a tank showed results which would not be equalled when attempted at sea. The *Medusa*, therefore, was tried with three patterns of three-bladed screws. The blades of the screws, though attached to the same bosses, were of different forms and areas, and the vessel was driven at 8, 12, 16, and 18 knots, and also at full speed. The first screw tested had a diameter of 12 feet, and a mean pitch of 17 feet 3 inches, when, with 9,975-horse power, a speed of 19.574 knots was realized. The second screw, with 13 feet 6 inches diameter and 17 feet pitch, and with 10,011-horse power, gave a speed of 19.924 knots. Finally, the third screw had a diameter of 12 feet 3 inches and a pitch of 17 feet 3 inches, and gave a speed of 19.717 knots with 9,901 horses. The best results were thus obtained by the second screw. But the propellers which gave the best results at the highest speed failed to produce the best result at the lower speeds.

For a moderate price and good cigar we can recommend the "Punch Opera," manufactured by R. W. Tansill and Co., Chicago. We learn they are strictly long Havana fillers, hand made, and are guaranteed in every respect. Those we have used smoke free and show a nice white ash. The price is \$3.50 per hundred.

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OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER.—Division of the Atlantic, Governor's Island, N. Y. H., July 31st, 1889. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received by 11 o'clock noon, August 30th, 1889, and then opened for construction, at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, N. Y., of two (2) double sets of officers' quarters. All information can be obtained at the office of the undersigned, and the Post Quartermaster at Fort Wadsworth. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Construction of Buildings at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y." The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids. CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.—New York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New York Harbor, July 9, 1889. Sealed proposals in triplicate, will be received until 11 A.M., Tuesday, August 6, 1889, for building coffer dam, excavating for foundation, and construction of stone abutment at Dam No. 1, Cumberland River, near Nashville, Tennessee. Bidders are invited to be present at opening of the bids. The United States reserves the right to reject any and all proposals. The attention of bidders is invited to the Acts of Congress approved February 26th, 1885, and February 23d, 1887, vol. 23, page 325; and vol. 24, page 44. Statutes at Large. Specifications and blank forms for proposals will be furnished on application at this office. J. W. BARLOW, Lieut. Colonel of Engineers.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF ABUTMENT OF Dam No. 1, Cumberland River.—Engineer Office, U. S. Army, Nashville, Tenn., July 5, 1889. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 11 A.M., Tuesday, August 6, 1889, for building coffer dam, excavating for foundation, and construction of stone abutment at Dam No. 1, Cumberland River, near Nashville, Tennessee. Bidders are invited to be present at opening of the bids. The United States reserves the right to reject any and all proposals. The attention of bidders is invited to the Acts of Congress approved February 26th, 1885, and February 23d, 1887, vol. 23, page 325; and vol. 24, page 44. Statutes at Large. Further information can be obtained at this office. D. C. HOUSTON, Colonel of Engineers.

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REMOVING WRECK in Hempstead Bay, Long Island Sound: Engineer Office, U. S. Army, Room 74, Army Building, 59 Whitehall Street, New York, August 2, 1889: Sealed proposals in triplicate for removing the wreck of the steamer "Bay Ridge," now lying in about three fathoms of water, near the upper end of Hempstead Bay, N. Y., will be received at this office until twelve o'clock noon, on Monday, September 2, 1889. The attention of bidders is invited to the Acts of Congress approved February 26, 1885, and February 23, 1887, vol. 23, page 325; and vol. 24, page 44. Statutes at Large. Further information can be obtained at this office. D. C. HOUSTON, Colonel of Engineers.

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PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTION.

A SELECTED list of patents reported especially for the U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by U. A. Snow and Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., all bearing date of July 30:

F. L. A. DeGruyter, Amsterdam, Holland, apparatus for raising and lowering boats.
W. Bradbury, Kearney, N. J., device for operating catchways.
S. A. Day, Bowling Green, O., lubricating projectiles.
C. E. Wheeler, Farmington, Me., dip-net frame.
W. H. Frazer, Mullan, Idaho Ter., cap for fuses.

If peace is the object of war, as it certainly is the only legitimate object for which war can be carried on, the system of fighting that tends most speedily to bring about the desired result, is certainly the best and most humane.—*Mitchell*.

The five grand and leading points to be considered between nations at war are, their population, their revenue, their means of rearing seamen, the energy of their executive governments, and the spirit and patriotism of their people.—*Pasley*.

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The fifth annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief will be held Oct. 16, 1889, at 10 A. M., in the city of Philadelphia.

THERE are on the railroads of the United States upwards of five miles of bridge spans of from 300 ft. to 400 ft., nearly four miles of spans of 400 ft. to 500 ft., and 2½ miles of spans exceeding 500 ft.

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DIED.

ALLEN.—At Douglas, Minn., July 28, JENNIE C. H., wife of Post Quartermaster Sergeant Chas. H. Allen, U. S. A.

BALL.—At her home, in Virginia, July 24, Mrs. MARY BEVERLY BALL, mother of P. A. Paymaster R. T. Mason Ball, U. S. Navy.

BROWN.—At Brooklyn, July 20, Mrs. MARGARET BROWN, wife of Post Quartermaster Sergeant E. R. Brown, U. S. A.

HEAP.—Wednesday, July 31, BESSIE BEALE, wife of Maj. David Porter Heap, U. S. Army. Funeral from Christ Church, Georgetown, D. C., Friday morning.

TALCOTT.—Suddenly, on board the "Atlanta," New York Navy Yard, July 25, Assistant Engineer CHARLES G. TALCOTT, U. S. Navy.

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[Dr. ALFRED L. LOOMIS, Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, etc.]

"For the past four years I have used the BUFFALO LITHIA WATER in the treatment of CHRONIC INTERSTITIAL NEPHRITIS, occurring in GOUTY and RHEUMATIC subjects, WITH MARKED BENEFIT."

*Ziemssen, in his great work, *The Cyclopaedia of the Practice of Medicine*, under the head of "Interstitial Inflammation of the Kidneys" (that is *Interstitial Nephritis*), says: "The pathological state of the Kidneys at present designated by the above name (along with several other names), represents the third stage of what is known by authors as Bright's Disease, and is alleged to be the final result of diffuse Nephritis."

[HUNTER MC GUIRE, M. D., LL.D., late Professor of Surgery, Medical College of Virginia, Richmond.]

"BUFFALO LITHIA WATER, Spring No. 2, as an ALKALINE DIURETIC, is invaluable. In URIC ACID GRAVEL, and, indeed, in diseases generally dependent upon a URIC ACID DIATHESIS, it is a remedy of extraordinary potency. I have prescribed it in cases of RHEUMATIC GOUT, which had resisted the ordinary remedies, with wonderfully good results. I have used it also in my own case, being a great sufferer from this malady, and have derived more benefit from it than from any other remedy. It has very marked adaptation in Diseases of the DIGESTIVE ORGANS. (In that condition especially known as NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA, frequently caused by over-mental labor, and in those cases also where there is excess of ACID in the process of nutrition it will be found highly efficacious.)"

[Dr. WM. B. TOWLES, Professor of Anatomy and Materia Medica in the Medical Department of the University of Virginia.]

"Buffalo Lithia Springs, No. 2, belongs to the ALKALINE, or, perhaps, to the ALKALINE SALINE Class, for it has proved far more efficacious in many disease conditions than any of the simple ALKALINE waters. I feel no hesitancy whatever in saying that in GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, RHEUMATISM, STONE in the BLADDER, and in all Diseases of URIC ACID DIATHESIS I know of no remedy at all comparable to it. Its effects are marked in causing a disappearance of ALBUMEN from the urine. In a single case of BRIGHT'S DISEASE of the KIDNEYS I witnessed decided beneficial results from its use, and from its action in this case I should have great confidence in it as a remedy in certain stages of this disease. In DYSPEPSIA, especially that form of it in which there is an excessive production of ACID during the process of nutrition, and in CHRONIC MALARIAL POISONING, etc., I have found it highly efficacious."

[Dr. ROBERT BATTEY, of Georgia, SUGGESTOR OF BATTEY'S OPERATION.]

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[Dr. HARVEY L. BYRD, of Baltimore, President and Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the Baltimore Medical College, formerly Professor of Practical Medicine, etc.]

"I have witnessed the best results from the action of the Buffalo Lithia Water, Spring No. 2, in CHRONIC GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL and STONE in the BLADDER, and I do not hesitate to express the opinion that in all diseases depending upon or having their origin in URIC ACID DIATHESIS, it is unsurpassed, if, indeed, it is equalled by any water thus far known to the profession."

"It has an ascertained value in BRIGHT'S DISEASE. A knowledge of its action in that disease thus far would seem to warrant the belief that it would, in many instances, at least in its early stages, arrest it entirely, and in its more advanced stage prove a decided comfort and palliative."

[Dr. ALGERNON S. GARNETT, Surgeon (retired) U. S. Navy, Resident Physician, Hot Springs, Ark.]

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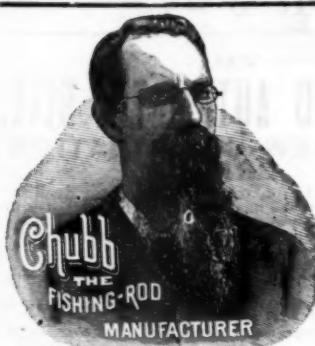
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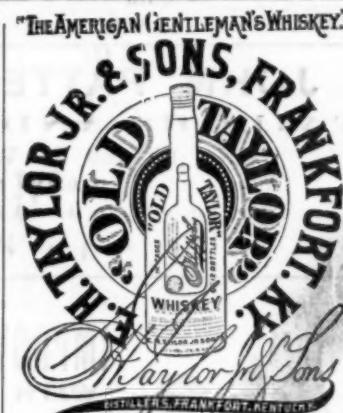
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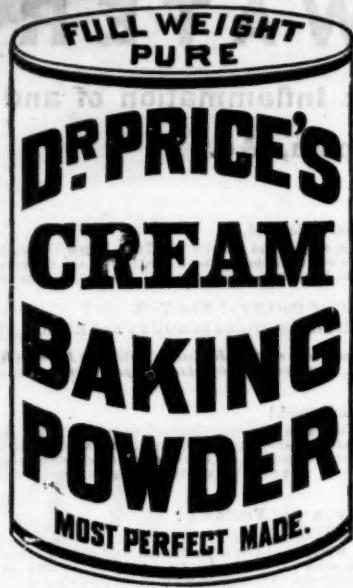
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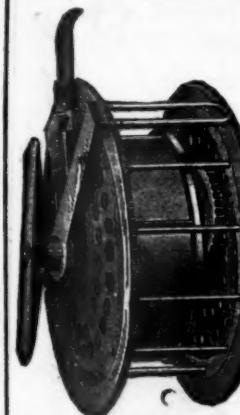
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